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RECREATION QUERIES IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

C. L. GRUBER

1. U. S. - Hist. - Examination
questions, etc.

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Sarah H. Brewster

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RECREATION QUERIES

IN

UNITED STATES HISTORY

WITH

ANSWERS

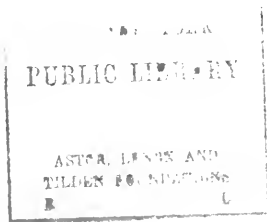
BY

C. L. GRUBER, M. E.

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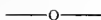


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PREFACE.



THIS collection of "Queries" has been made for the purpose of promoting greater interest in the study of our history. The compiler hopes that it will relieve the dull monotony of difficult lessons and dry facts, and thus ward off the tendency to routine work with its consequent indifference. Striking facts and uncommon occurrences add a charm to school work. They are incentives to the pupil's mind and prove a source of healthful mental recreation.

A few of these "Queries" may be given with each lesson,—those that are germane to the subject being preferred. They will thus increase activity and attention during the recitation. Again, a number of them may be given on the first day of the week, in which case the pupils should have the remainder of the week to search for what is required. A profitable and interesting hour can be spent on Friday in giving and comparing answers. If there is sufficient time, additional explanations and descriptions of attendant circumstances may be adduced.

While the pupil is searching for answers, he will occasionally find entirely new matter, and thus the benefit will be greatly increased. We do not know how ignorant we are until we try to find out what we know.

Through slavish application to work, without diversion or recreation of any kind, school-life becomes burdensome to many. It is hoped that these "Recreation Queries" will assist the teacher and help to make both his and the student's life more enjoyable.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

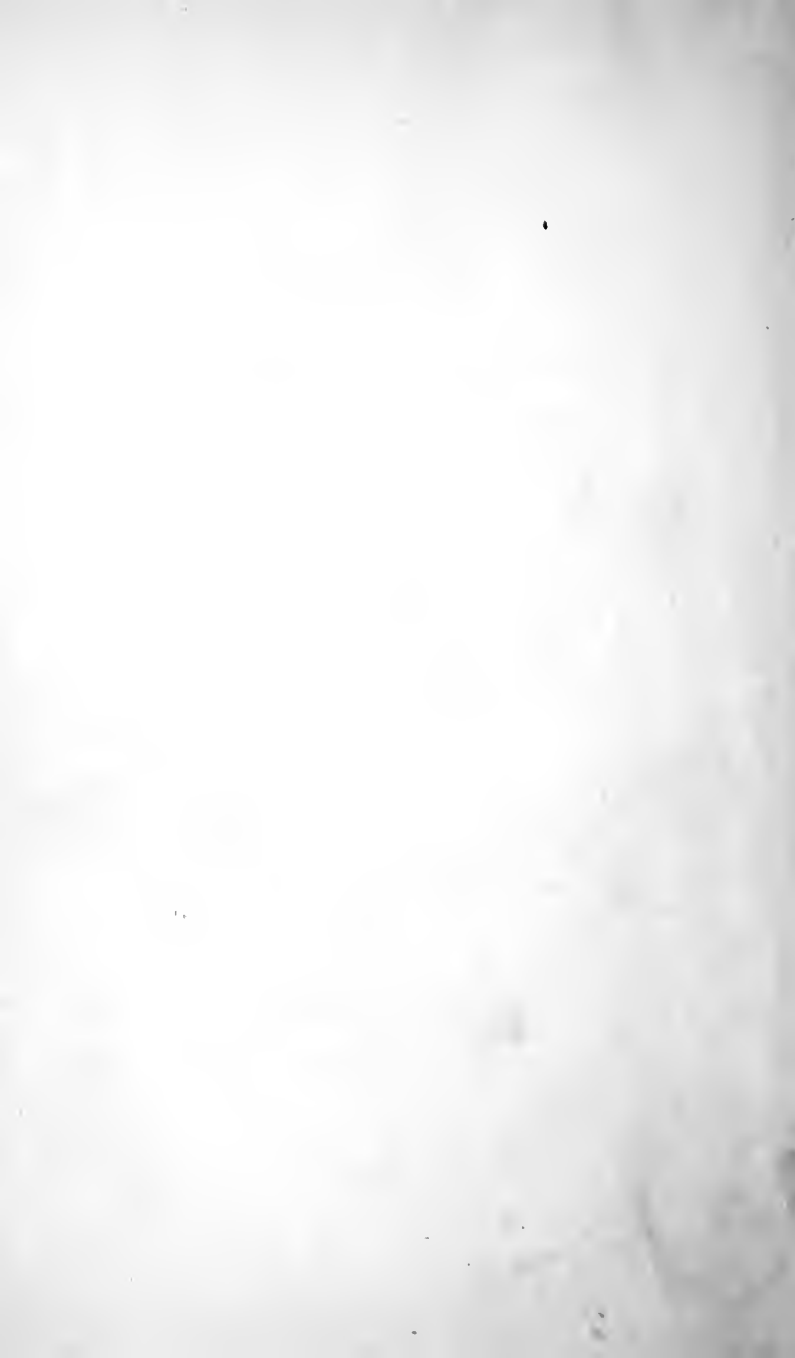
KUTZTOWN, PA., *July*, 1890.

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QUERIES



QUERIES

1. In what battle was a table-cloth raised for a white flag?
2. Name some distinguished foreigners who fought for American liberty in the Revolution.
3. What is a Roman nose? What race is characterized by it?
4. What explorer came to America to find a fountain of youth?
5. Who were the "Five Nations"?
6. What is the story of Sir Walter Raleigh when he was learning to smoke?
7. In what two battles was the same plan formed by the opposing parties?
8. What were the Skraellings?
9. Who was king of England during the Revolution?
10. How is Napoleon Bonaparte connected with our country?
11. What is the "Battle above the clouds"?
12. The ex-governor of what colony led the people of another nation while forming a settlement in another colony?
13. What state was admitted on St. Valentine's day?
14. What American general had the captured colors placed under his head, that he might die, like Wolfe, "in the arms of victory"?
15. Who drilled the American Army at Valley Forge in the Spring of 1778?
16. What is meant by the "Six Nations"?
17. What were the "Blue Laws"?
18. What general's horse was called "Whitey"?

19. What president's action caused a new word to be coined?
20. Why was Grant called "Unconditional Surrender Grant"?
21. Name some poems written on events of United States history.
22. What statesman was a descendant of Pocahontas?
23. What Indian chief was killed by another for the bribe of a barrel of liquor?
24. What great man died when Philadelphia was founded?
25. What state was admitted on the last day of an administration?
26. What service did Count Pulaski render at Brandywine?
27. What Englishmen made explorations for another nation?
28. Why was Monrovia so called?
29. What Indian chief was the son of an English trader?
30. Who shipped himself in a barrel on account of his debts?
31. What is a "coolie"?
32. What were the Intercolonial Wars of America called in Europe?
33. Of what use is the word *vant* in history?
34. Where was the Mississippi river discovered?
35. Who invented the electric light?
36. Who invented the telephone?
37. What great invention was made by Samuel F. B. Morse?
38. Which are the New States?
39. Name some trees famous in history.
40. Which two colonies did the *Mayflower* help to found?
41. Which is the only uncaptured capital of the original thirteen?
42. What is the "right of eminent domain"?

43. Who named Blaine the "Plumed Knight"?
44. How many navy yards in the United States?
45. In what duels was it stipulated that the opponents should sit on kegs of gunpowder to which lighted fuses were attached?
46. What is meant by the Dark Day?
47. Who raised the first American flag to a ship's masthead?
48. When was the first steamboat put on the Ohio river?
49. Which President took the oath of office on the little pocket Bible given him by his mother?
50. How many Presidents were married while in office?
51. Who was the first President to be married at the White House?
52. Who were the Mound Builders?
53. What Indian confederacy was styled the "Long House"?
54. Name the Northmen who made discoveries and explorations in America?
55. What explorers were thought by the natives to have come from heaven?
56. How many times was America discovered?
57. What colony was the first to urge a union against England?
58. Where did the cry of "Welcome" startle people?
59. By whom and to whom was a bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake skin sent as a token of defiance?
60. Which tribe of Indians was once called the "Romans of the New World"?
61. What great union of colonies was there before the Revolution?
62. Exiles from what colony made settlements in what other colony?
63. What war was being waged a century before the Revolution began?

64. What is the story of Mrs. Dustin?
65. When were ironworks denounced as "common nuisances"?
66. Who was "the friend of America" in latter colonial days?
67. When were the "stars and stripes" adopted?
68. In what battle did an officer dismount to pick up his cue which was shot away by a ball?
69. What fort was captured by a bayonet assault at midnight?
70. Who commanded his aids to carry him that he might die at the head of the column?
71. Who escaped from the British by spurring his horse over a precipice?
72. In what naval engagement were the ships lashed together?
73. When was the first duel fought in the United States?
74. Who is said to have been the first European child born in America?
75. What great discoverer was sent home in chains?
76. What was the Indian name of Pocahontas? and why was she not known to the English by that name?
77. Who were the "Praying Indians"?
78. Of what white woman was it said: "She loved best her own Mohawk children"?
79. What places have successively been called the "Gibraltar of America"?
80. Who were the "Sons of Liberty"? "Daughters of Liberty"?
81. What fort had for its countersign, "The fort is ours"?
82. Who was Jane McCrea?
83. What officer received the fire of a whole platoon, at thirty yards, without injury?
84. What is meant by "Tarleton's quarter"?
85. In what battle of the Revolution was a foreign commanding officer killed, pierced by eleven wounds?

86. What were the Partisan Corps?
87. Where is Columbus buried?
88. Which was the first permanent settlement in the New World?
89. Who were the "Regulators"?
90. Why did a British officer once resign his command after dining with an American officer?
91. What battle was begun by the victorious army with only two rounds of ammunition?
92. In what battle was the entire opposing force either killed or captured?
93. Why was it declared that under a commander like Washington "our independence is certain"?
94. What was the *Bonhomme Richard*?
95. When did John Adams say American independence was born?
96. What American general married a Tory lady during the Revolution?
97. Where is "the bloody river of the Matanzas"?
98. What connection between the Danish sculptor, Albert Thorwaldsen, and the Norwegian discoveries in America?
99. What discoverer was the son of a wool-comber?
100. What two persons were saved by Indian girls?
101. Where was a regicide mistaken for an angel?
102. The capture of what fort was effected by means of a half-witted boy?
103. What two coincidences between the capture of Louisburg and the battle of Bunker Hill?
104. How was Arnold treated by the English after he had turned traitor?
105. What was the Conway Cabal?
106. Which was the first permanent settlement on the Western Continent?
107. What college class took their diplomas in homespun suits?
108. What soldiers had for their battle-cry, "Remember Wyoming"?

109. By whom was André captured?
110. Of what exploring expedition did only four survive?
111. What is meant by the "twin relic of barbarism"?
112. Who was the second Englishman that circumnavigated the globe?
113. Who was the "rider of the black horse"?
114. When, in the Revolution, was a gun opened on the enemy with their own ammunition?
115. In what battle did an army gain a decided victory by falling back?
116. Whose "mud-walls were nothing compared to the stone-walls of old Louisburg"?
117. When was a picket guard of thirty soldiers captured by twenty young farmers?
118. How did General Fraser meet his death?
119. Who started on an expedition a fugitive among the crew, and finally became their leader?
120. Which was the first permanent settlement made in the United States?
121. Who first embarked on the South Sea, or the Southern Pacific Ocean?
122. What belief did Columbus possess which was very uncommon in that age?
123. Give the chief adventures of Washington's journey.
124. Who rushed into battle without authority and won the victory?
125. Where did a commanding officer receive great reward for doing nothing, while the real victor received nothing?
126. Why was Drake in America when he carried home Raleigh's first colony?
127. Name some notorious Confederate prisons.
128. Where was King Philip's home?
129. Where did the Americans march into the enemy's camp to the tune of "Yankee Doodle"?

130. For what is Valley Forge noted?
131. Was Prescott a colonial or a British officer?
132. What was the *Golden Hind*?
133. Give twelve adventures of John Smith.
134. Who fired the first gun of the French and Indian war?
135. When did a cannon ball decide a surrender?
136. Where did a surrounded soldier seize one of his enemies and keep his body for a shield, while he rapidly backed out of his dangerous position?
137. What great benefactor of the Continental army was imprisoned, in his old age, for debt?
138. When did a soldier, unable to walk, hire a cart to keep up with his comrades?
139. When was a funeral oration pronounced over a coffin proclaimed to contain Liberty?
140. In what expedition did the explorers congratulate themselves on having come to a land where there would be no need of a fountain of youth?
141. What was the "Rag Baby"?
142. At what general did an Indian chief fire a rifle fifteen times without hitting him?
143. What was the name of the first daily paper?
144. Who walked the streets eating his breakfast while his future wife smiled at his appearance?
145. At what surrender did a general feign illness and send his sword by another officer?
146. What were the "flying machines" of the colonies?
147. At what surrender was the commander's sword, after being handed over, thrust through his own bosom by his conqueror?
148. Which President went in disguise to Washington for inauguration?
149. Who were the "White Caps"?
150. Where was a battle fought between seventy men and seven thousand?
151. Where was an officer shot by a landlord, and he in turn by a private?

152. When and to whom was Pocahontas married?
153. When was the shout "Owanux! Owanux!" raised?
154. Where was a Union soldier shot while exclaiming, "All hail the Stars and Stripes"?
155. What two famous expeditions on the peninsula between the York and the James?
156. When did an officer order a gunner to fire upon the officer's own house?
157. In what battle did Washington rebuke one of his officers?
158. What was the name of the first Confederate privateer?
159. To whom was sent the sword surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown?
160. What is the origin of the term "contraband"?
161. What great men believed in witchcraft?
162. What was the "Cradle of Liberty"?
163. What officer, during the Revolution, was killed in a mutiny?
164. Why was each of the colonies so named?
165. Where was the "hot-bed of the rebellion" during the Revolution?
166. What general was discharged from the army for disrespect?
167. What is meant by "Black Friday"?
168. Who were the "Walloons"?
169. When did staunch American lawyers defend English soldiers?
170. How did King Philip meet his death?
171. What general had chalk marks on the floor of his house as an improvement upon walls?
172. What was "Pulaski's Legion"?
173. Which President was a great story-teller?
174. What was the Trent affair?
175. Why is Island No. 10 so named?
176. What noted events occurred on April 19?
177. Who fired the first gun of the Civil War?

178. In which war did one side expect to beat the other "with pop-guns before breakfast"?

179. What was King Philip's Indian name, and why was he called Philip?

180. What woman was a captain in the regular army?

181. Who first saw land when Columbus discovered America?

182. In what battle did the troops fire into each other by mistake?

183. Give reason for settlement of each of the thirteen colonies?

184. In what assault did the Confederates fight behind a movable breastwork of hemp bales?

185. What general was killed while leading a bayonet charge against an army twice as large as his own?

186. What wounded general was shot while fumbling for his watch, because the soldier who shot him thought he was hunting for his pistol?

187. When was the first printing press set up in America?

188. Why, in the Civil War, were the neutral states invaded by both armies?

189. Where and where did the first legislative body of America assemble?

190. Who gave up the attempt to attack a city "on learning that the French fleet contained one more ship than his own"?

191. At what attack did the ships move in an ellipse between the two forts?

192. Over what colonies was Andros governor?

193. In what battle were the two opposing generals mortally wounded?

194. How did Pope avoid running the batteries at Island No. 10?

195. What explorer kidnapped Indians for slaves?

196. What general rose from a sick-bed and went forth to victory and death?

197. Name the first nine colleges of the United States?

198. What was the behavior of the Indians in the Confederate army?

199. Which colonies worked in common?

200. Where were two lights hung in a church steeple as a signal?

201. What were the "guerillas"? Name some noted leaders?

202. Which was the first permanent French settlement in America?

203. When did musket balls pass in place of farthings?

204. In what engagement were twelve of the enemy's thirteen vessels destroyed?

205. Of what importance was the capture of Roanoke Island?

206. When were vessels dressed out in leafy branches to conceal them?

207. The crew of what sinking ship worked her guns until the vessel plunged beneath the sea?

208. What and when was the first permanent newspaper published?

209. Which was the fateful battle of the Civil War?

210. When was the Civil War planted?

211. Give the settlement of the colonies in order of dates; in order of position on the map.

212. What were "Minute men"?

213. Who obtained aid from France in the Revolution?

214. During what bombardment were fish stunned and windows broken at a distance of thirty miles?

215. What was the "Yankee Cheese-box on a Raft"?

216. Which was the decisive battle of the Civil War?

217. What American refused to become king?

218. What is meant by "U. G. R. R"?

219. What explorer was shot by his own men?
220. What distinction was made in colonial times between *Mr.* and *Goodman*?
221. Whose messenger did Ethan Allen proclaim himself in demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga?
222. What are "Quaker guns," and where were they used?
223. Where did a Union officer remove a gun at a Confederate officer's command?
224. What was the "apparition of the Shenandoah"?
225. What were the Seven-days' Battles?
226. What caused the hostility of the Iroquois towards the Jesuit Missionaries?
227. What two friendly Indian chiefs had hostile successors?
228. Who were the "Green Mountain Boys"?
229. What were the Articles of Confederation?
230. How many states voted at the first presidential election?
231. What Confederate leader had Scott intended to nominate as his successor?
232. How many invasions of the North did Lee make, and what battles checked them?
233. How many battles were fought at Bull Run?
234. After what battle did Lincoln determine to issue the Emancipation Proclamation?
235. In which Indian war were thirty-nine Indians hanged on one scaffold?
236. What reward did Arnold receive for betraying his country?
237. What explorer beheld the Pacific Ocean from the top of a tree?
238. When was mica carried to England for gold dust?
239. Who were the "Doughfaces"?
240. Where was a bonfire kindled on discovering an attempt to run the batteries?

241. At what two places were burrows dug to avoid the storm of bullets and shells?

242. What celebrated exile persuaded an Indian tribe from joining in an attack upon his former persecutors?

243. Where was a hat, held above a porthole, pierced in two minutes with fifteen balls?

244. The name of what city means "The Hawk's Nest"?

245. To which colony were young women brought as wives for the settlers, and on what condition?

246. What were the "New Hampshire Grants"?

247. What was the Federal Convention?

248. By whom was the first credit of the United States established?

249. In what engagement did the broadsides glance off "like so many peas"?

250. What was the "Terrapin War"?

251. What is the "River of Death"?

252. Where did the soldiers "get along pretty well by stepping from mule to mule as they lay dead by the way"?

253. How were the people kept awake in church in early Plymouth days?

254. What general was killed while charging upon a blockhouse during a snow-storm?

255. Who was the first English child born in America?

256. When did a number of American boys demand an audience of a British officer?

257. How many electoral votes had Washington at his first election?

258. What settlement had the Bible for law?

259. The flag of what defeated ship was never struck?

260. In what two battles did the troops by disobeying orders make the victory all the more brilliant?

261. What fort was built of palmetto logs?

262. What peculiarity in dates between the two Indian massacres in Virginia?

263. Who repeated portions of Gray's Elegy on the evening before a battle?

264. Who laid the cornerstone of the original capitol at Washington?

265. At what different places has the capital of the United States been located since the First Continental Congress?

266. In which two colonies was the charter hidden on the arrival of a royal governor?

267. What vessel, after being scuttled, was raised and converted into a formidable ship of war?

268. What redoubt was constructed within hearing of the hostile sentinels' "All's well"?

269. Who, when the flag was shot down, leaped over the breastworks and brought it back again?

270. Which state first ratified the Constitution, and which one last?

271. In which colony was a remonstrance against taxation without representation burned by the hangman more than a century before the Revolution?

272. How were the witches tried in Massachusetts?

273. Which exploring expedition caused a fleet of fifteen vessels to be equipped to a supposed El Dorado?

274. Where did an entire army climb a precipitous bluff at night?

275. What battle was preceded by prayer?

276. Where was the commander of a fort lured forth to his death by an Indian woman imploring aid for a squaw dying outside?

277. What officer, while a scout, came out of an encounter with fourteen bullet holes in his garments?

278. Who were the first two circumnavigators of the globe?

279. When was the first Colonial Congress held?

280. In what engagement was every man but the commanding officer once swept off the deck of the vessel?

281. Where was an apparent review turned into a battle?
282. What explorer died while at prayer?
283. What people introduced the Christmas visit of Santa Claus?
284. What famous general once shot a wolf in her own den by the light of her eyes?
285. At what battle were six cannon shots the signal for attack?
286. What were "patroons" of the manor?
287. Where did the Indians amuse a garrison by a game of ball before massacring them?
288. Give the history of the District of Columbia.
289. In what battle was the commanding officer stunned by a cannon-ball striking the veranda pillar against which he was leaning?
290. Who were the Knickerbockers?
291. What great battle was fought where neither general had planned to have the fight?
292. What was the price paid for Manhattan Island? for Rhode Island?
293. Where was the first American "strike"?
294. What were the "town meetings"?
295. Who, when on trial, was his own lawyer and won his case?
296. How was Stonewall Jackson killed?
297. Who "turned smoke into gold"?
298. When did the first steamship cross the Atlantic?
299. Which colony entertained the royalists, and which the regicides?
300. What Indian chief issued birch-bark notes to pay for the supplies for his army?
301. How many members had the first President's cabinet?
302. In what naval engagement were the shots on the sides of the ships "as rapid as the ticks of a watch"?
303. What was the "Swamp Angel"?

304. In which colony was a certain kind of hat better protection than a rifle?

305. What were the "prison ships"?

306. Which were the first colored troops in the Union service?

307. When was the first Declaration of Independence passed?

308. By what battle was each of Bragg's northern raids checked?

309. Whose death was partly avenged by the nation's flag?

310. For what two marches is General Sherman famous?

311. Of which two Presidents was it said that they died "poor in money but rich in honor"?

312. When was a message too late because the captors of the messenger could not understand him?

313. Which two American officers of the Revolution were traitors?

314. Who is the inventor of "nullification"?

315. To which President was the title of "Mr." distasteful?

316. What disaster in early settlements was caused by the Invincible Armada?

317. What is "Forefathers' Rock"?

318. What is the inscription on the Liberty Bell?

319. Where were Christmas festivities disturbed by the roll of hostile drums?

320. Which Vice-President was arrested on the charge of treason?

321. When was the *Constitution* named "Old Ironsides"?

322. Who sent the nation a Christmas present of 25,000 bales of cotton and 150 cannon?

323. Why were Jamestown and Capes Charles and Henry so called?

324. What was the Berlin Decree?

325. Who drafted the "1798-'99 Resolutions"?

326. Which nation first effectually resisted the demands of Barbary pirates for tribute?

327. Where was a tree, eighteen inches in diameter, cut in two by the bullets which struck it?

328. What lost colony is supposed to have been incorporated with an Indian tribe?

329. In what colony were there at one time only seven well persons to take care of the sick?

330. Who was Blennerhasset?

331. When was the first Emancipation Proclamation issued?

332. What explorers tasted the dew on the grass and found it sweet?

333. Whose administration is called "The era of good feeling"?

334. When and why did Indians cut off their gun barrels?

335. Who were the "Paxton men"?

336. What Indian chief revealed a plot in which he himself had intended to take part?

337. Name the three great compromises.

338. Name the Presidents who were assassinated.

339. Where, in the Civil War, was there the cry of "No quarter"?

340. What governor was made drunk to sign a death-warrant?

341. What foreign country built and manned ships for the Confederates?

342. When and by whom was the steamboat invented?

343. What fleet was saved by a lumberman?

344. What explorer, while a young man, spread his mantle over a wet place that the queen, who was passing, might not wet her feet?

345. In what naval engagement was one vessel compelled to move around the other in a circle?

346. What expedition was supposed by some to be a gigantic cotton speculation?

347. To what does the song refer, beginning, "My name is Captain Kid, as I sailed, as I sailed"?

348. What battle was won by a commander who was twenty miles away when the fight began?

349. Who shortened the route to America 3,000 miles?

350. What happened a century before the Declaration of Independence? a century after?

351. Why was De Soto buried in the Mississippi River?

352. What is meant by the "marriage of Lake Erie with the Atlantic"?

353. The settlers of what colony said "thee" and "thou" to friend and foe?

354. Where was the first girls' school in the colonies?

355. What fort was captured by a column of sailors and one of soldiers?

356. In what colonial churchyard has a button-wood tree burst apart a tombstone?

357. Which college was started by ten ministers?

358. When did coffee cost \$50 a pound?

359. What Confederate leader may be matched with Grant? Sheridan? Sherman?

360. What expedition to America was esteemed as a new crusade?

361. What was the "Confederate candle"?

362. Who made the motion for the independence of the colonies?

363. Who were the Pilgrims, or Puritans, and why so called?

364. What were the "blockade runners"?

365. Where were Confederate prisoners of war taken away by a foreign nation?

366. By whom were twenty guineas offered if the name of the colony he was about to found were written differently?

367. At what places did a fog aid a movement?

368. What retreats are famous in our history?
369. What were the Sanitary and Christian Commissions?
370. When was a dance held on the national flag?
371. What man who once lacked but a single vote to make him President, was afterward imprisoned?
372. How many men were killed in the tumults of the ten years before the Revolution?
373. When was an important note unopened by an officer because he was excited "by wine and play"?
374. What orator once entered a church through a window?
375. Where did an army "corduroy" a road with rails and logs?
376. On what occasion was a building fired to drive out a fugitive from justice?
377. What foreigner visited this country "as the nation's guest"?
378. Where was the last fight of the Civil War?
379. In what connection does 36° 30' occur in our history?
380. Who were the "Locofocos"?
381. Which Presidents were elected by the House of Representatives?
382. What was the "American System"?
383. What were "Sam Adams's Regiments"?
384. Where was the report of cannon mistaken for distant thunder?
385. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
386. Who invented the cotton gin?
387. Which colony forbade the importation of rum and slaves?
388. What did Frederick the Great of Prussia say of Washington?
389. When did a white woman save a colony from destruction?
390. What general escaped by the swiftness of his horse?

391. What was Penn's Indian name?
392. What was La Fayette's full name?
393. What was the "X. Y. Z. correspondence"?
394. Which Presidents died on July 4?
395. Where is Mason and Dixon's line?
396. What garrison felt so secure that they placed snow images at the gates for sentinels?
397. Who introduced "rotation in office"?
398. In what colony, founded on the principle of religious freedom, were the founders for a time disfranchised?
399. Why were the Eastern states in favor of tariff, and the Southern states opposed to it?
400. Which President's home was called "The Hermitage"?
401. What two colonial affairs caused great disturbances afterwards?
402. Who could not be "kicked into a fight"?
403. What is a protective tariff? A revenue tariff?
404. What is meant by "State rights"? Constitutional supremacy?
405. What was the Great Code? The Grand Model?
406. When was the first steamboat put on the lakes?
407. Who quelled a mutiny with a musket, declaring he would shoot the first one who advanced?
408. Where did the militia refuse to be taken out of the state, and thus cause a defeat?
409. Where were campfires left burning to deceive the enemy?
410. On how many occasions only is Washington known to have been angry?
411. Where is Bloody Pond?
412. What explorer ordered his men to assail the Indians and "to esteem them no better than dogges meate"?
413. Give the history of the United States Bank.
414. What was the White Man's Land, or Great Ireland?

415. Which Vice-President was selected by the Senate?
416. Where was the first blood shed of the Revolution?
417. What was the "Patriot War"?
418. What was the Sub-Treasury Bill?
419. What names were given to the three armies of 1813? Of the Mexican War?
420. In what naval victory were none of the enemy left to haul down the colors?
421. What was England's declaration of war against the colonies?
422. Where was the first ship built by Englishmen in American waters?
423. Why did New England suffer very little in the war of 1812?
424. Mention the "boundary difficulties"?
425. In what fight did a ship drift over Niagara Falls?
426. In which two administrations were "log cabins" and "hard cider" distinctive features?
427. Who was President of the Peace Convention of 1861?
428. Which President was afterwards a member of the Confederate Congress?
429. Who were the "War Democrats"?
430. Who told the Indians that if they ever violated the treaty just signed he would rise from his grave to fight them?
431. In what naval engagement was a veteran defeated by an officer who had never seen a fight at sea?
432. Who were the "Hard Shells" and "Soft Shells"?
433. Who were the "True Friends of Freedom"?
434. What battle was fought within sound of Niagara Falls?
435. What general had a wooden leg?
436. What great statesman was noted for the "magnetism of his presence"?

437. What great statesman was stoned at a public meeting?
438. Who is said to have killed Tecumseh?
439. In what naval engagement did the crowing of a cock fill the crew with enthusiasm for the fight?
440. Why are our Presidents not elected to a third term?
441. When did a naval officer leave his disabled flagship and pass within pistol shot of the enemy to another of his ships?
442. By whom and on whose land was gold discovered in California?
443. What are Vigilance Committees?
444. What great statesman was so timid in school that he could not muster courage to speak before his schoolmates?
445. What are "filibusters"?
446. What is "squatter sovereignty"?
447. What was the "Western Reserve"?
448. Who were the "Black People" and the "White People"?
449. Which was the first brick house in New York?
450. What territory did the United States acquire by purchase? By conquest? By annexation? By discovery? By treaty?
451. What is the "bloody stick"?
452. What were "Personal Liberty Bills"?
453. Who was King Tom?
454. What was the Hartford Convention?
455. Who was "the leader who never slept"?
456. What general was shot by two mechanics in a tree?
457. When was the cry "No coercion" raised?
458. Which President was instructed by his wife?
459. What was the Negro Plot?
460. Which amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery?
461. What terrible battle was fought after the treaty of peace?

- 462. Was a President ever impeached?
- 463. What was the "ironclad oath"?
- 464. Was the Monroe Doctrine ever enforced?
- 465. Give an account of the Atlantic Cable.
- 466. On what battlefield did a swarm of bees use a drum for a hive?
- 467. What is the "New World's classic land"?
- 468. Who were the Fenians?
- 469. What are "strikes"?
- 470. What was the Bland Silver Bill?
- 471. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws?
- 472. What were "carpet baggers"?
- 473. Which Presidents of the United States were not elected to that office?
- 474. What great floods did this country have?
Fires? Earthquakes?
- 475. When were the intrenchments made partly of cotton bales?
- 476. What two officers of the War of 1812, when shot, fell into the same officer's arms?
- 477. On what American's coffin was placed a wreath given by the Queen of England?
- 478. What were the early names for Albany, New York, Annapolis, Pittsburg, Kingston, Quebec?
- 479. Name some famous Indian treaties.
- 480. Name the civil wars of our country.
- 481. What armies were misled by decoy letters?
- 482. Name some books written on events of United States history.
- 483. What defeats had the effect of victories?
- 484. When did a woman attempt to take Arnold's life?
- 485. Why was Ninety-Six, in South Carolina, so called?
- 486. In what battles were attacks made in front and rear?
- 487. What great battles were fought with little loss of life on the national side?

488. Which events seem providential?
489. Who was the first governor of any territory within the limits of the United States?
490. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? The Constitution?
491. Who first discovered the Mississippi River?
492. Name some noted charges.
493. When did troops leave bloodstained footprints?
494. Who secured the adoption of the Declaration of Independence?
495. In what fight was the only blood shed from the nose of one of the defenders who stumbled against one of the besiegers' swords?
496. Where did a negro guide an army across a causeway?
497. What is a "Maham tower"?
498. What king, when crowned, was forced to bow?
499. What battle was won without a commander?
500. What is meant by the "Blue Lights"?
501. What fears had King James I about Rolfe's marriage with Pocahontas?
502. At what meeting were the lights extinguished?
503. What is the origin of Tammany?
504. What was formerly called Avalon, Chicora, New France, Acadia, New Albion, Laconia, New Sweden, the Mauritius river, the South river, New Holland?
505. Which colonies persecuted for religion's sake?
506. Which colonies allowed freedom of religion?
507. What battle was won by one discharge of a harquebus?
508. With what nation did tariff originate?
509. What was Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet"?
510. Why was Vinland so called?
511. What battles were fought on the fourth of July?
512. Name our country's rebellions.
513. Name the famines of our country.

- 514. Where were entire armies destroyed?
- 515. What generals became noted authors?
- 516. Name some leading events in United States history that have occurred on Friday.
- 517. Name some battles fought on Sunday.
- 518. Name some important constitutions framed in this country.
- 519. Give meaning or origin of the name of each state in order of admission.
- 520. In whose administration were most states admitted? In whose fewest or none?
- 521. What was the "woman order"?
- 522. Give an account of our country's "Tea-parties."
- 523. For what disgraceful deeds connected with the American Revolution is England branded?
- 524. Who were the commanders-in-chief of the Union Army? Of the Army of the Potomac?
- 525. Whose soldiers bathed in the oil of western Pennsylvania?
- 526. What are "cowboys"?
- 527. Where did a stone wall decide a battle? A stone house?
- 528. What two Englishmen were appointed officers in the patriot army when it was organized in 1775?
- 529. In what war did Lincoln and Jefferson Davis serve in the same cause?
- 530. What explorer sent out ravens from his ship to ascertain the nearness of land?
- 531. Name the great financial crises through which this country has passed.
- 532. What are "skimmers"?
- 533. Who was the youngest President? The oldest?
- 534. Where was the first railroad in the United States?
- 535. Trace the ownership of Florida.
- 536. What are privateers? Pirates?
- 537. What is meant by the "northern drift of civilization"? The "westward course of empire"?

538. Who introduced cotton-spinning extensively into this country?
539. What officer of the Civil War was dismissed from the army?
540. What was the "O-grab-me" act?
541. Who were the "Bucktails"?
542. On what five foundations is Jefferson's fame built?
543. What great explorer was at one time considered insane?
544. Did Columbus know he had discovered a new continent?
545. Who were the "Buckskins"?
546. What two women were shot in the Revolution?
547. What explorer was set adrift by his mutinous crew?
548. Who were the "Copperheads"?
549. Who were the "Silver Greys"? The "Woolly heads"?
550. What Indian chief was made a peer of England?
551. Who were the "Hunkers"? The "Barn-burners"?
552. When did the culture of tobacco, cotton, and rice begin in the colonies?
553. In which colony, at what time, did the slaves outnumber the whites five to one?
554. What was the Ostend Manifesto?
555. Who was Martin Koszta?
556. Who were the "Know-Nothings"?
557. Which is the oldest church in the United States?
558. Who exposed Burr's plot?
559. Who were the "Native Americans"?
560. When was the ballot-box instituted?
561. What state held the first state election under the Australian ballot system?
562. When, where, and by whom was the first Baptist church founded in America?

563. Who was the first military officer of a colonial army?
564. Give the government system of each colony prior to the Revolution?
565. When and where was the first grist mill built in the colonies?
566. Who is the founder of Methodism?
567. When was the first paper money issued in America?
568. What was the East India Company? The West India Company? The Ohio Company?
569. When was the first attempt made to unite all the colonies?
570. In what battle was Franklin the commander?
571. Which Presidents were college graduates?
572. What was the Mississippi Scheme?
573. Who were the "North Americans"? The "South Americans"?
574. Name the chief-justices of the United States.
575. When was the first copper cent coined?
576. When did the Twelfth Amendment take effect?
577. Who discovered the Columbia river?
578. What means did England use to raise a rebellion in the United States during the War of 1812?
579. What were called "Water Winnebagoes"?
580. What is meant by "Sam"? The "Hindoos"?
581. What was Tecumseh's idea of Proctor?
582. Which President was the adopted son of Robert Morris?
583. Give size of Erie Canal, Great Eastern, Atlantic Cable, Pacific Railroad.
584. Who were the "Free Soilers"?
585. Who were the "Mudsills"?
586. What were the "Bluebacks"?
587. When was the first fight in Congress?
588. What was "Clinton's Big Ditch"?
589. What was "Franklin State," or "Frankland"?

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590. What was the "Ku-Klux-Klan"?
 591. Who were the "Greenbackers"?
 592. Who were the "Restitutionists"?
 593. Who were the "Unionists"?
 594. Who was Gregor McGregor?
 595. What was the "Cincinnati Society"?
 596. Who were the "Christian Quakers"?
 597. Name some brave women of the Revolution.
 598. Who was Peregrine White?
 599. What theories are advanced for the origin of the aborigines?
 600. Who bequeathed "his soul to the Almighty and his body to the earth"?

ANSWERS

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

1. At the surrender of Detroit, by General Hull, Aug. 16, 1812.

2. La Fayette, Count Pulaski, Kosciusko, Baron de Kalb, Baron von Steuben, Count Rochambeau, Count de Grasse, Count D'Estaing.

3. An aquiline nose, shaped like a hawk's bill, found to a very great extent among the American Indians.

4. Ponce de Leon, after being deprived of the governorship of Porto Rico, went to the Bahama Islands and to Florida, in search of this marvellous fountain of which he had heard. He and his company started as if on a pleasure trip, and drank of every spring and bathed in every stream, but the fountain was never found and the expedition ended disastrously.

5. The Iroquois Indians of New York, a confederacy of five tribes—the Agmegue (Maquas or Mohawks), Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas.

6. Raleigh was one of the first to introduce “drinking tobacco,” as smoking was then called, into England. One morning while he was sitting in his study, learning to smoke, a servant entered with a cup of ale; but, on seeing a whiff of smoke issue from Sir Walter's mouth, he dashed the liquor into his face and rushed out, frantically shouting for aid, for his master was burning to ashes.

7. In the battle of Camden,—a night attack; and in the battle of Murfreesboro,—the massing of the strength on the left wing to attack the enemy's right.

8. A name given by the Northmen to the Esquimaux, in contempt, meaning “chips, parings,” *i. e.* dwarfs.

9. George III, the "idiot king."

10. He stayed the course of hostilities between the United States and France, during the first two administrations and effected a treaty of peace, in 1800.

11. Hooker's charge up Lookout Mountain, during the battles before Chattanooga, has been so called; but it is said that General Grant declared this battle to have been "all poetry," there having been no fight there worth mentioning.

12. Peter Minuits, ex-Governor of New Amsterdam, led the Swedes while forming the first permanent settlement in Delaware, at Fort Christiana, in 1638.

13. Oregon, the thirty-third state, February 14, 1859.

14. General Pike, at the attack on York, in 1813.

15. Baron von Steuben; and he gave them excellent drills, "hammered tactics into them with his big, strange oaths."

16. The "Five Nations," with the addition of the Tuscarora tribe, who were expelled from North Carolina in 1713, and fled to their kindred in the North.

17. This name was derisively given to the quaint and stringent laws of New England, especially applied to the code of laws of the New Haven colony.

18. The horse used by General Taylor in the Mexican War was known by this name.

19. The word "Tylerize," meaning to oppose the measures of one's party, was coined during President Tyler's administration, when he opposed the wishes of his party concerning the United States Bank and other measures.

20. Because, at the surrender of Fort Donelson, he accepted no terms from General Buckner except an "unconditional surrender." These words fitted Grant's initials.

21. "Gertrude of Wyoming," on the Wyoming Massacre, by Campbell; "Paul Revere's Ride," on the midnight ride of Paul Revere, when he spread the

alarm before the battle of Lexington and Concord, by Longfellow; "Sheridan's Ride," on the wild ride of Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek, by Thomas Buchanan Read; "Barbara Frietchie," on an incident during Lee's first northern invasion, by Whittier; "The Star Spangled Banner," on the flag of Fort McHenry, by Francis Scott Key, while detained for a short time, during the bombardment of the fort, on an English ship of war; and a number of others, including Indian legends, poems on slavery, and war and campaign songs.

22. John Randolph of Roanoke.

23. Pontiac, after his flight to Illinois, at Cahokia, where East St. Louis now stands, in 1769, by a Peorian Indian.

24. Roger Williams.

25. Florida was admitted, March 3, 1845, the last day of Tyler's administration.

26. It is said that at the battle of Brandywine Washington was at one time surrounded by the British on the top of a hill. Pulaski saw his peril and, riding on his powerful horse at the head of his small body of horsemen, he dashed up the slope, cut his way through the British, and rescued Washington from his dangerous position.

27. Sebastian Cabot for Spain, and Henry Hudson for Holland.

28. In honor of President Monroe, who assisted in carrying out the Colonization Scheme formed by the United States and England during Madison's administration. Sierra Leone and Liberia are two free colonies established by England and the United States respectively, in pursuance of this scheme.

29. Osceola, chief of Seminoles, son of an English trader named Powell and a chief's daughter.

30. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.

31. The name refers to the hired laborers of India.

32. King William's War was known as the war of

English succession; Queen Anne's War, the war of Spanish succession; King George's War, the war of Austrian succession; the French and Indian War, the Seven-Years' War.

33. To remember the secession of states. Seven Southern States seceded from South Carolina to Texas inclusive. The order of the remaining four was Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, whose initials spell *vant*.

34. At Lower Chickasaw Bluff, 36° N. Lat.

35. Thomas Alva Edison, one of the world's greatest electricians and scientists, in 1879.

36. Alexander Graham Bell, of Boston, in 1876.

37. The magnetic telegraph, patented in 1840, first used in 1844, May 27.

38. All the states admitted to the Union since the Revolution, except Vermont, are called the New States. Vermont had claims before the Revolution.

39. Penn's Elm, under which Penn made his famous Indian treaty; the Charter Oak, in which the Connecticut charter was hidden when Andros came to seize it; the Cambridge Elm, under which Washington took command of the Continental army; Pittsfield's Elm, under which the first agricultural fair in America was held; the mulberry-tree, under which Leonard Calvert made his famous Indian treaty; and to these some have facetiously added the "date tree."

40. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies.

41. Albany.

42. The right of a government to take private property for public use, suitable recompense being made.

43. Col. Robert Ingersoll, in a nominating speech made at Cincinnati in 1876.

44. The United States has eight navy yards, — at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island.

45. In one of Andrew Jackson's duels, he, having had the choice of weapons, made these stipulations.

When his opponent's fuse was burning dangerously near the bung-hole, he jumped up and ran away, but Jackson remained seated and called out to him, "Come back, you durned fool! There is nothing but onion seeds in these kegs."

46. The day to which this title is particularly applied is May 19, 1780, when darkness so intense overspread New England that business was suspended and lamps were lighted at midday. Two other noted days, in which the sun was obscured from meteorological causes, were Aug. 9, 1732 and Oct. 21, 1816.

47. John Paul Jones is said to have had this honor while he was first lieutenant of the ship *Alfred*, at Philadelphia, Dec. 1775.

48. The *Vesuvius*, in 1813.

49. President Cleveland took the oath of office on the little pocket Bible given him by his mother when he started out into the world to seek his fortune.

50. Two,—Tyler and Cleveland.

51. Grover Cleveland. His was the ninth wedding held at the White House. Tyler, while in office, married a second time, but the ceremony was performed at the Church of the Ascension, in New York.

52. A prehistoric race, existing in America before the Indians, characterized by the building of mounds for warlike, agricultural, religious and other purposes, from which peculiarity, for want of further knowledge, they derive their present name.

53. The Iroquois, or Five Nations of New York, because they lived in wigwams often 250 feet in length and thirty feet wide, each holding from twenty to thirty families.

54. The principal Norse discoverers are Bjarne Herjulfson, 986; Lief Ericson, 1001; Thorwall Ericson, 1002; Thorstein Ericson, 1005; and Thorfinn Karlsefne, 1007. Their chief explorations were made in Massachusetts and Maine.

55. Columbus and his men, when they landed for

the first time in the New World. They thought the ships white-winged birds.

56. Twice,—by Lief Ericson, in 1001, according to Norwegian sagas,—Herjulfson having merely been driven within sight of America, without touching land; and again after having been forgotten for a few centuries, by Columbus, in 1492. The Arabians, Welsh, Irish, Venetians, and Chinese also have traditions concerning its discovery.

57. Massachusetts, after being placed under the yoke of the Mutiny Act.

58. At the Plymouth Colony, when Samoset entered the village and shouted, "Welcome, Englishmen!"

59. By Canonicus, a Narragansett sachem, to Governor Bradford, of Plymouth. Bradford returned it, filled with powder and shot.

60. The Iroquis, on account of their power and great love of conquest.

61. A union of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut Colonies, in 1643, under the title of the United Colonies of New England. The object was the common protection against the French from the North, the Dutch from the West, and the Indians from all sides.

62. Exiles from Massachusetts: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson made settlements in Rhode Island.

63. King Philip's War.

64. Haverhill, Mass., was attacked by the Indians in March, 1697. Mr. Dustin, who was at work in the fields, hastened home and kept the Indians back with his gun while his children ran on ahead. Mrs. Dustin was unable to escape. After marching many days through the forest, her captors took her to an island in the Merrimac. Thither another captive, a white boy, was also brought. He learned from the chief how to strike a blow that would produce instant

death, and how to take off a scalp. One night, after this knowledge was gained, Mrs. Dustin awoke the boy and her nurse, and they killed ten of the eleven sleeping Indians, scalped them to confirm their story, seized a canoe, and soon reached home in safety.

65. Shortly before the Revolution, by the enemies of the colonies; iron and steel works were prohibited by Parliament in 1750.

66. Lord Chatham, William Pitt.

67. June 14, 1777.

68. In the battle of Germantown, General Greene's aid, Major Burnet, wore his hair in a cue, and in the heat of the action it was shorn off by a musket ball. General Greene, noticing the event, remarked, "Don't be in haste, Major; just dismount and get that long cue." He did so. A few minutes later, when the British were in pursuit, a shot took away a large curl from General Greene's head. Thereupon Major Burnet exclaimed, "Don't be in a hurry, General; just dismount and get your curl." He, however, did not venture to obey, and left his curl upon the battlefield.

69. Stony Point, July 15, 1779.

70. General Wayne, in the assault on Stony Point. He, however, did not die at that time.

71. General Putnam, at Horse Neck, when attacked by Tryon. According to some, the precipice contained one hundred stone steps.

72. In the fight between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*, in 1779, Paul Jones lashed the two ships together.

73. June 18, 1621, between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants, in which both were wounded. They were then tied, heads and feet together, for twenty-four hours.

74. Snorri, son of one of the early Norse settlers.

75. Columbus, on his third voyage.

76. Matoaka: the Indians had a superstition that if their real names were not known to the English they

could not be harmed by them; hence Pocahontas was protected in this manner, since she was the favorite of the tribe. She was also called Amonate.

77. Rev. John Eliot's band of converts were so called. They became so obnoxious to the unconverted, that at a time of war they were transferred to an island for safety.

78. Of the daughter of Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Mr. Williams, of Deerfield, Mass. Mrs. Williams and her five children were taken captive in an attack upon their village in 1704. The mother was killed but one of the daughters grew up among the Indians and became the wife of a Mohawk chief; and although she often visited her friends in Deerfield, she always returned to the dusky companions of her wigwam.

79. Louisburg, Quebec, and Fortress Monroe.

80. The "Sons of Liberty" were associations formed by the men of the colonies to resist the Stamp Act. The "Daughters of Liberty" were contemporaneous associations of young women who met at different places to knit and spin for the purpose of excluding all goods of British manufacture.

81. Stony Point.

82. Jane McCrea was a beautiful and accomplished young lady of the colonies. She was betrothed to Captain Jones, of the British Army. While staying at the house of a Mrs. McNeal, near Fort Edward, word was sent that Indians were in the neighborhood and they must take refuge at Fort Miller. Colonel Palmer, with twenty men, was sent as an escort for the family. He fell into an ambuscade while scouting through the neighborhood, and, with twelve of his men, was killed. The Indians then rushed in and captured the family. The rest of the troops, returning in time to see them retreat, fired upon them, killing Jane McCrea. Three bullets had passed through her body, and an Indian took her scalp. Captain Jones, on hearing the fate of Miss McCrea, deserted from the army, and for many years lived a heart-broken man.

83. General Arnold, in the pursuit of Tryon, after the burning of Danbury.

84. "Tarleton's quarter" is equivalent to no quarter, since Tarleton and his soldiers frequently killed or murdered prisoners who had laid down their arms.

85. De Kalb, in the battle of Camden.

86. Independent bands of patriots, chiefly organized in the Southern Colonies, who sallied forth from their retreats in swamps and other strongholds, as the opportunity presented itself, to attack British detachments and harass the enemy. Marion, Sumter, Lee, and Pickens were noted leaders of these partisan bands. Their service was invaluable to the cause of freedom at the South.

87. Columbus was first buried at Valladolid. His body was removed, in 1513, to Seville, and again, in 1536, to Saint Domingo, Hayti. In 1796, his supposed remains were taken to Havana; but, in 1877, a leaden coffin was found, in a vault at Saint Domingo, which contained human bones, and on which was inscribed in Spanish, "Illustrious and renowned man, Christopher Columbus." Consequently it is not definitely known where the great explorer is buried.

88. The colony planted by Columbus, in 1493, on the island of San Domingo.

89. A band formed in South Carolina for the summary punishment of lawless cases, about 1766. Also in North Carolina, 1771, to resist heavy taxation and burdensome laws. The former were pacified by the establishment of district courts; the latter were partially subdued by force of arms.

90. A British officer sent to negotiate with Marion concerning an exchange of prisoners, dined with the patriot leader. The dinner consisted of roasted potatoes served on pieces of bark. When the officer found out that this was the usual fare and also that Marion served without pay, he resigned his commission, saying it was useless to fight such men.

91. The battle of Hanging Rock, Aug. 6, 1780, in which Sumter gained a victory over a large body of British and Tories.

92. At King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, Ferguson and four hundred and fifty-six of his men were killed or wounded and the rest taken prisoners, by several independent bodies of patriot riflemen.

93. During the winter at Valley Forge Washington was quartered at the house of Isaac Potts. One day Potts found him on his knees in prayer, his cheeks wet with tears, and while speaking about it to his wife he remarked: "If there is anybody to whom the Lord will listen, it is George Washington, and under such a commander our independence is certain."

94. *Bonhomme Richard*, meaning Goodman Richard, was the name of the ship which Paul Jones commanded when he captured the *Serapis*, in 1779. Paul Jones was a great admirer of Benjamin Franklin, and named his ship in honor of "Poor Richard."

95. When, during the argument as to the legality of Writs of Assistance, James Otis, advocate-general, whose duty it was to appear in behalf of the crown, refused to serve, resigned his commission, and, in 1761, appeared, with Oxenbridge Thatcher, in behalf of the people.

96. General Arnold, when stationed at Philadelphia, while his wound received at Saratoga was healing.

97. The place where Menendez massacred Ribaut and his Frenchmen, soon after destroying Laudonnière's colony.

98. Albert Thorwaldsen is said to be one of the descendants of Snorri, the first Norse child born in America.

99. Christopher Columbus.

100. John Smith was saved by Pocahontas, after he was condemned to death by Powhatan. Juan Ortiz, taken captive by the Indians from De Narvaez's party,

was sentenced to death by torture, but was saved by the pleadings of the daughter of Ucita, their chief, when the flames were already scorching his limbs. He was found by De Soto, in 1539.

101. At Hadley, Mass., when it was attacked by Indians in King Philip's war. The people were in church, and rushing out to meet the foe, were bewildered, when an old man with a long white beard and strange garb appeared among them, recalled them to their senses, led them on to victory, and as mysteriously disappeared. The people thought it was an angel; but it was the regicide, Colonel Goffe, who, with a price set upon his head, had been secretly provided by the Hadley minister with a refuge from the vengeance of Charles II.

102. The capture of Fort Stanwix, or Fort Schuyler. The boy was a prisoner, and Arnold promised him his freedom if he would effect the evacuation of the fort. Having cut holes in his clothes to indicate bullet holes he ran breathless into the camp, describing his narrow escape and pointing to the leaves of the trees as an intimation of the number of the Americans now close at hand. The British and Indians were so thoroughly frightened that they fled without their tents and artillery.

103. Colonel Gridley, who planned General Pepperell's batteries in the siege of Louisburg, laid out the American intrenchments on Bunker Hill. The drums that beat at Louisburg June 17, 1745, beat at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.

104. The following instances, taken from Barnes's History of the United States, serve to show how he was often regarded :

A member of Parliament saw Arnold sitting in the gallery as he rose to speak. Pointing to the traitor, he said: "Mr. Speaker, I will not speak while that man is in the house."

When George III. introduced Arnold to Earl Bal-

carras, an officer under Burgoyne, the old earl turned from Arnold and refused his hand with the remark: "Sire, I know General Arnold, and abominate traitors."

When Talleyrand, about to visit America, sought letters of introduction from Arnold, he received the reply: "I was born in America; I lived there to the prime of my life; but, alas! I can call no man in America my friend."

The English government, however, showed itself grateful for his services.

105. An intrigue against Washington, in 1778, named after the leader, General Conway. The plot, chiefly the upshot of envy and selfishness, was to manoeuvre against Washington and so wound his feelings that he would resign, on which event Gates would receive command of the army. Implicated in this cabal were, besides Conway, Mifflin, Gates, Lee, and others. The instigators of the movement were, however, the chief sufferers, for Conway dared not show himself among the soldiers after the true nature of the plot was discovered.

106. The settlement made by the Spaniard Obedja, on the Isthmus of Panama, in 1510.

107. The Harvard College class of 1770, in resentment of British oppression.

108. This battle-cry was used in Sullivan's defeat, in 1779, of the British Regulars, Indians, and Tories, at Newtown, now Elmira, on the Chemung River. Both Col. John Butler and Joseph Brant were there.

109. By three patriots,—Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart.

110. Of De Narvaez's expedition into Florida, 1528, consisting of about three hundred men. The names of the survivors, rescued at San Miguel, on the Pacific coast are Cabeça de Vaca, Dorantes, Castello, and the negro Estevanico.

111. Mormonism was so called by Owen Lovejoy, — the other of the twins being slavery.

112. Cavendish, an English freebooter, in 1586.

113. General Arnold, at the second battle of Saratoga, where, mounted on a superb black horse, he so inspired the troops by his dashing appearance and reckless bravery, that the victory was easily won.

114. In the second battle of Saratoga. This gun had been taken and retaken five times. Then Colonel Cilley leaped upon it, waved his sword, and opened it upon the British with their own ammunition.

115. In the battle of Cowpens. The British mistook the movement for a retreat and were rushing on in confusion, when the Continentals suddenly faced about and poured into them a routing fire at only thirty yards.

116. This remark was made by the provincial soldiers, when Gage was erecting intrenchments on Boston Neck.

117. During the few weeks between the two battles of Saratoga. The farmers armed themselves with fowling-pieces, and when within a few yards of the British picket, rushed out of the woods yelling, the captain blowing an old horse-trumpet. The picket-guard thought a large force had fallen upon them, and immediately surrendered.

118. In the second battle of Saratoga, Morgan saw that on General Fraser depended the issue of the battle. Calling to him some of his best men, he told them to "stand among the bushes and do their duty." In five minutes Fraser was mortally wounded.

119. Balboa, a fugitive from his creditors, when he shipped himself in a cask. When he came forth from the barrel, the leader of the expedition, Encisco, threatened to place him on a barren island to starve; but Balboa, begging for mercy on his knees, prevailed upon him not to abandon him. After they came on shore, Balboa, by force of strong character and skillful management, deposed the very person who had spared his life.

120. The settlement made at St. Augustine, by Menendez, in 1565.

121. Two Spaniards, during Balboa's expedition, in Indian canoes,—Alonso Martin first, Blaze de Atienza second. They were two of twelve men, among them Pizarro, who were sent out by Balboa to find the shortest path to the ocean.

122. The belief that the earth was round.

123. The horses gave out in the tramp through the snow and he was forced to proceed on foot, taking with him only one white companion.

An Indian fired at him when only a few paces off, but missed him.

In trying to cross the Alleghany on a raft, it was caught in the floating ice, and Washington thrusting out his pole to check the speed, was jerked into the water. He swam to an island and in the morning escaped over the frozen river.

124. Arnold, at the second battle of Saratoga. He had been deprived of his command, unjustly, it is said, but, maddened at the sight, he rushed to the head of his old troops, where he was received with cheers.

125. At the battle of Lake George. Johnson was wounded and went to his tent. Lyman, a provincial officer, then conducted the fight. Johnson received \$25,000 and a baronetcy, while Lyman's deserts were overlooked.

126. There was war between England and Spain, and Drake was on a cruise against the Spanish possessions in America, plundering the towns of St. Domingo and Carthagena, burning the forts at San Antonio and St. Augustine, and afterwards visiting Virginia.

127. Salisbury; Andersonville; and Libby, at Richmond.

128. On Mt. Hope, Rhode Island.

129. At the surrender of Burgoyne.

130. For the terrible privations and sufferings of the American army while quartered there in the winter of 1777-78.

131. Prescott, the colonial officer, had command at

Bunker Hill; Prescott, the British officer, had command of the troops in Rhode Island, in 1777.

132. The only ship, out of a fleet of five, which Drake brought back while circumnavigating the globe. It was laden with treasure worth £800,000.

133. He left his home while yet a boy, for the Holland wars.

Having served four years, he built a lodge of boughs in the forest, and studied military tactics.

While on his way to fight the Turks, he was robbed, and escaped death by begging.

On the voyage to Italy, he, a heretic, was considered the cause of a heavy storm and was thrown overboard, but swam to land.

Three Mussulmans offered to fight as many Christians, "to please the ladies." Smith killed the three in succession.

He was taken prisoner in battle and sold as a slave, with an iron ring around his neck. He killed his master with a flail, dressed himself in the dead man's clothes, and rode off to a Russian camp.

Having embarked for America, his fellow sailors became jealous of him and landed him in chains, but he soon became the president of the colony.

A fish wounded him dangerously, but the hurt was cured, and he afterward enjoyed a feast of the same fish.

He was poisoned, but overcame the dose and beat the poisoner.

He was taken prisoner to Powhatan, and while his head was resting on the stone, waiting for the executioner's blow, he was saved by Pocahontas.

His party of fifteen was attacked by Opechancanough, with seven hundred warriors. He seized the old chief by his long hair and dragged him into the midst of the Indian braves, who immediately surrendered.

He was burned on a boat by the explosion of a bag of powder at his side, and, leaping into the water, barely escaped drowning.

It is but just to add that many of his numerous exploits are generally discredited by historians,—even the beautiful story of Pocahontas.

134. It is said that Washington himself fired the first gun, May 28, 1754, at the surprise and defeat of Jumonville, at the Great Meadows.

135. While Burgoyne's officers were seated around a table, discussing the question of surrender, a cannon-ball passed over the table, and thereupon the decision was quickly made.

136. In the battle of Eutaw Springs. Manning, a soldier of Lee's legion, while pursuing the enemy, suddenly found himself surrounded, with no American within forty rods. He quickly seized an officer by the collar, wrested his sword from him, and kept his body for a shield while he backed out of the heavy fire from the British muskets.

137. Robert Morris, who so often had generously extended his aid in money and provisions to the patriot army.

138. When, in 1781, Lafayette was sent to check Arnold on his Virginia raid, and, many of Lafayette's men having deserted, he spoke to his soldiers, setting forth the baseness of such an act. There was no desertion afterwards.

139. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 1, 1765, the day appointed for the Stamp Act to go into effect. The coffin bore the inscription, "LIBERTY, aged CXLV years." Suddenly signs of life were proclaimed, "Liberty revived" was appended to the inscription, and a jubilee followed.

140. Laudonnière's colony on the St. John's River, Florida, found a chief who was the father of five generations and was 250 years old, while his father's "age was so great that the good man had lost his sight and could speak one onely word but with exceeding great paine."

141. Paper money was known by that appellation

during the money discussions following the Civil War.

142. At General Washington, during Braddock's defeat. This old Indian chief, fifteen years after, came a great distance to see this Virginia officer.

143. According to some, "The Federal Orrery," 1792: others give "The Pennsylvania Packet," 1784.

144. Benjamin Franklin, when he came to Philadelphia.

145. At the surrender of Yorktown, Cornwallis sent his sword by General O'Hara.

146. A coach line started in 1766, made the unprecedented time of two days from New York to Philadelphia. These coaches were popularly so called.

147. At Fort Griswold, during Arnold's Connecticut raid. Colonel Bromfield entered and asked, "Who commands here?" Colonel Ledyard replied, "I did, but you do now," at the same time giving up his sword, whereupon Bromfield killed Ledyard with a sword thrust. Some reports say that the bloody deed was done with the captured commander's own sword.

148. Abraham Lincoln, to defeat a supposed plot to assassinate him. He also took an earlier train for the city than the one on which he had intended to leave.

149. An organization, formed in Indiana about 1887, but soon spreading over a wide extent of territory; its purpose was the punishment and reform of objectionable cases. They were so called because they wore white caps drawn over their faces when starting for a victim. They caused great disturbance in 1888 and 1889.

150. The battle of Fort Sumter, 1861.

151. At the seizure of Alexandria, Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth took down the flag from the roof of a hotel. At the foot of the stairs he was shot by the landlord, Jackson, who was in turn shot down by Private Brownell.

152. In 1613, to John Rolfe, a Virginia planter.

153. In the Pequod War, when Captain Mason at-

tacked the Indian stronghold on the Mystic River. "Owanux" means "The Englishmen."

154. At the scene of the first bloodshed of the Civil War, in the streets of Baltimore.

155. The march of the Indians who held John Smith captive, while he was taken from tribe to tribe; and McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, in 1862.

156. Governor Nelson, at the siege of Yorktown. Cornwallis and his staff at that time occupied the governor's mansion. Nelson commanded the battery that opened fire first, and he commanded one of his gunners to fire upon his house "with vigor."

157. At the battle of Monmouth he rebuked Lee for mismanagement of the troops.

158. The *Savannah*; she was captured after having taken but a single prize.

159. Washington directed it to be sent to General Lincoln, who had surrendered at Charleston eighteen months before.

160. At Hampton, soon after Fortress Monroe was garrisoned, some negroes were brought before General Butler, who declared them "contraband of war," and put them to work at throwing up fortifications. Before this, whenever slaves fled to the army for refuge, they were delivered to their masters.

161. Cotton Mather, Blackstone, and Sir Matthew Hale.

162. Faneuil Hall, Boston, was so called, on account of the many patriotic meetings held there.

163. Captain Billing, when the 1300 of the Pennsylvania line mutinied. A number of officers were wounded and several mutineers killed.

164. New Hampshire, in honor of Hampshire, Mason's home in England; Massachusetts, the Indian name meaning the place of Great Hills; Rhode Island, from the Dutch Rhode or Rood Island, meaning Red Island, one of the islands in the bay having a reddish appearance; Connecticut, the Indian name meaning

Long River; New York, in honor of the Duke of York; New Jersey, in honor of Lord Carteret, who had been governor of Jersey Island, in the English channel; Pennsylvania, in honor of William Penn's father, as directed by the crown, the name meaning Penn's woods; Delaware, in honor of Lord Delaware; Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria; Virginia, in honor of the "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth; the Carolinas, in honor of Charles II. of France, Carolus II.; Georgia, in honor of George II.

165. Boston was so called, since nearly all of the early rebellious meetings were held there.

166. General Lee, for disrespectful letters to Washington and to Congress.

167. "Black Friday," in America, was a noted day among the speculators in stock and money, in New York, when "a few gained what many lost."

168. The "Walloon" were the persecuted inhabitants of some provinces in South Belgium and North France, many of whom fled to Holland, and, in 1623, came with Cornelius Jacobus May, to settle at New York and on Long Island.

169. The soldiers who were arrested for the slaughter at the Boston Massacre were defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy.

170. Philip had fled to his home on Mt. Hope. A white man and a friendly Indian named Alderman undertook to capture him there. As they were creeping up to his house, Aug. 12, 1676, the wily Indian chief detected their presence, and, seizing his powder-horn and gun, dashed out of the house to escape. The white man fired at him but missed; the Indian took his chance and killed Philip.

171. General Lee, while living with his dogs on his estate in Virginia, after his dismissal from the army.

172. An independent corps, commanded by Count Pulaski, during the second year of the Revolution.

173. President Lincoln would often lighten his cares by telling a good story.

174. England and France having acknowledged the Confederate States as belligerents, Mason and Slidell were appointed as commissioners to those countries. Escaping through the blockade, they took passage on the British steamer *Trent*, at Havana. Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, overtook the *Trent* and brought back the Confederate envoys, who were imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. England demanded their release, which demand was complied with, and the commissioners went to England, but failed in their purpose to have the Confederacy acknowledged as a nation.

175. It is the tenth island from the mouth of the Ohio, from which place they are numbered to New Orleans.

176. The first bloodshed in the Revolution, and also in the Civil War; the proclamation of peace, by Washington, in 1783. and the blockade of Southern ports declared by Lincoln in 1861.

177. The first gun of the Civil War was fired at half-past four o'clock, Friday morning, April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, by white-haired Edmund Ruffin, who had come all the way from Virginia to beg that privilege. It was answered by a gun fired by Captain Abner Doubleday. Ruffin hanged himself after the war, unable to bear the defeat of the "lost cause."

178. This was the boast of some of the Northern men before the Civil War.

179. Pometacon, or Metacomet. Massasoit had two sons, Wamsutta and Pometacon. The story of the Macedonian kings, Philip and Alexander, was related to the chief, and he was so pleased with it that he named his older son Alexander and his younger son Philip. One explanation has it that Governor Winslow named Philip to please Massasoit.

180. Mrs. J. N. Cushing, once Miss Nellie Wisnor, of Boston, is probably the only woman in the country who ever held a captain's commission in the regular

army. During the Civil War she superintended an institution for colored people, and herself drilled and furnished a company of Colonel Higginson's regiment.

181. Rodrigo Triano, from the *Pinta*.

182. In the battle of Big Bethel, 1861.

183. New Hampshire, Virginia, and South Carolina, in obedience to royal grant from England for the purpose of colonization; Massachusetts, as an asylum for the Pilgrims,—partly by royal grant; Rhode Island, the settlement of exiles; Connecticut, North Carolina, and New Jersey, partly by immigration, partly by royal grant; New York, by possession, by Dutch; Pennsylvania, for Quaker asylum and as a natural result of giving the country in payment of a debt owed by the crown; Delaware, for possession, by Swedes; Maryland, as a refuge for Catholics; Georgia, as a refuge for debtors and for the poor.

184. In the attack on Lexington, Missouri, 1861.

185. General Lyon, at the head of about 5000, at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

186. General Dieskau, at the battle of Lake George. It is asserted by some that he was shot by one of his own men.

187. In 1639, at Cambridge, by Stephen Day.

188. Because both parties tried to win the people to their side: the states were considered disputed ground.

189. At Jamestown, called by Governor Yearly, July 30, 1619.

190. General Loudoun gave up the attempt to attack Louisburg, for this reason. The Earl of Shelburne calls him a mere "pen and ink man;" and he has been described as "one of the Duke of Cumberland's school, for ever getting ready to start." Franklin, vexed at his indecision, applied to him this quotation: "He is, like St. George on the signs, always on horseback, and never rides on."

191. In the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker, at Port Royal Entrance, Nov. 7, 1861.

192. Over the New England colonies, New York, and finally over Virginia, where, for the first time, he was popular.

193. In the battle of Quebec, Wolfe expiring on the battle-field, and Montcalm soon after the battle.

194. By digging a canal through Donaldson's point, twelve miles long and fifty feet wide.

195. De Ayllon, 1520. When he returned in 1525, the Indians remembered him and killed a great part of his men. A number of the other explorers were kidnappers to some extent.

196. General Wolfe, the first to land the night before the battle on the Plains of Abraham.

197. Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1692; Yale, 1700, the real beginning; Princeton, 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769; Rutgers, 1770.

198. About four or five thousand Indians took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, but the Confederate officers found them difficult to manage.

The roar of artillery, which drowned their war-whoops, the falling of trees behind which they took shelter, and the amazement at the sight of guns running round on wheels, made them almost useless except in consuming rations.

199. Jamestown and Plymouth.

200. By the direction of Paul Revere, lights were hung up in the steeple of Christ Church,—“one if by land and two if by sea,”—when the British set out to destroy the stores at Lexington and Concord. The lights were seen in Charlestown, on the opposite bank of the Charles river, and were the signal for Revere's famous ride.

201. Lawless, independent bands of men, during the Civil War, roaming about in search of plunder and blood, fighting, not for a disputed cause, but merely for the love and excitement of the fight. Quantrell and Gurley.

202. The settlement made by De Monts, at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1605.

203. In 1635, money having been very scarce. Not more than twelve were allowed to be given in one payment.

204. In Farragut's encounter with the Confederate flotilla of thirteen armed steamers below New Orleans, in 1862.

205. It gave control of two sounds, eight rivers, and four canals, besides affording an excellent harbor for ships and exposing a large stretch of country to attack.

206. The mortar-boats, anchored along the banks of the Mississippi, were thus concealed while Forts Jackson and St. Philip were being bombarded preparatory to taking New Orleans.

207. The crew of the *Cumberland*, when run down by the *Merrimac*.

208. *The Boston News Letter*, 1704.

209. The "battle between the iron ships," the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*.

210. When the captain of the Dutch vessel introduced slavery into Virginia, in 1619.

211. Virginia, 1607; New York, 1613; Massachusetts, 1620; New Hampshire, 1623; Connecticut, 1633; Maryland, 1634; Rhode Island, 1636; Delaware, 1638; North Carolina, 1650; New Jersey, 1664; South Carolina, 1670; Pennsylvania, 1682; Georgia, 1733.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

212. Companies of men formed in the colonies just before the Revolution, who should be ready for military service *at any minute*, in case of emergency.

213. It was obtained chiefly through the efforts of Franklin. Silas Deane and Arthur Lee were the other commissioners.

214. During the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 1862.

215. Ericsson's invention, the *Monitor*.

216. The battle of Gettysburg.

217. Washington, when the country was in its most uncertain state, immediately after the Revolution.

218. "Underground Railroad,"—the embodiment of the ways in which a fugitive slave was assisted to escape to Canada *via* the Northern states.

219. La Salle, in Texas, 1687, during a mutiny.

220. Only the gentility, including ministers and their wives, received the titles *Mr.* and *Mrs.*; others above the rank of servants, were designated *Goodman* and *Goodwife*.

221. His demand for surrender being met with the inquiry, "By what authority?" Allen effectually thundered this famous reply: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress."

222. Logs shaped and painted like cannons. They were used by the Confederates at Manassas, during the manœuvres of McClellan before the Peninsular Campaign; and also at Corinth, when it was entered by Halleck, May 30, 1862.

223. At Port Republic, when Jackson was attacked by Shields. The Union army had possession of the bridge over the Shenandoah. Jackson and his staff were separated from their army by the river. Jackson boldly rode up to the bridge, where a Union officer was posting a gun, and ordered him to bring it to the other side. The bewildered officer obediently limbered up the piece, and at that moment the Confederate officers dashed across the bridge.

224. Stonewall Jackson with his troops, who twice frightened the Union army away from Richmond.

225. The almost continuous fighting in McClellan's retreat from Richmond during the seven days from June 25 to July 1, inclusive, 1862.

226. Principally the fact that Champlain, in 1609, assisted the Hurons in an attack upon this tribe.

227. Powhatan, his brother Opechancanough; and Massasoit, his son Philip.

228. At first the soldiers, and afterwards the people of Vermont.

229. A set of Articles, adopted in November, 1777, as the form of government for the United Colonies. They were not adopted by all the states till 1781.

230. Ten: all except New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island,—69 electoral votes.

231. General Lee.

232. Two: Antietam, the first; Gettysburg, the second.

233. Two: July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29 and 30, 1862.

234. After the battle of Antietam.

235. In the Sioux Indian War, 1862, at Mankato, Minnesota.

236. A commission as Brigadier-General in the British army, and £6,315; also when he took his family to England, pensions of £500 a year to his wife and £100 to each of her children. To the three sons by his first wife, between twelve and eight years of age, commissions as lieutenants of cavalry in Arnold's American Legion, were given, with half-pay as retired officers to the end of their lives. All the sons of the second wife received, in addition to the pension, military education and commissions in the British Army.

237. Sir Francis Drake.

238. Newport took a shipload to England soon after the settlement of Jamestown.

239. Eighteen Northern men, who were induced to vote for the striking out of prohibition of slavery in the Missouri Compromise. They were called "dough-faces" by John Randolph, in the sense of their being easily molded like dough.

240. At Vicksburg, 1863; this made the Federal gunboats fair targets for the guns of the batteries on shore.

241. At Vicksburg and Port Hudson.
242. Roger Williams, going in his canoe, on a stormy night, to the wigwam of the Narragansett chief, when the Pequods were trying to persuade him to join in a general attack upon the whites.
243. At the siege of Vicksburg.
244. Chattanooga.
245. To Virginia, on the payment of the cost of passage, 100 pounds of tobacco, the great demand soon raising it to 150 pounds.
246. Vermont was so called, grants in the state having been issued by New Hampshire. In 1777, the "Green Mountain Boys" declared the "Grants" independent under the title "New Connecticut, alias Vermont."
247. The convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.
248. By Alexander Hamilton, through his financial advices in Washington's administration.
249. The broadsides of the *Cumberland*, from the *Merrimac's* iron roof.
250. The War of 1812 was so called by its opponents — the nation having extinguished commerce with the Embargo Act, withdrew into its shell like a terrapin.
251. This is the meaning of Chickamauga.
252. At Chattanooga, 1863, where many of the animals of the Union army died of starvation.
253. By constables, with long poles, to one end of which was fastened a hare's tail, to the other a hare's foot. The foot was knocked on the youngster's head to keep him awake through the three-hours' sermon, while the women were touched in the face with the softer end.
254. Montgomery, in the attack on Quebec, Dec. 30, 1775.
255. Virginia Dare, daughter of Ananias Dare and wife; the mother being a daughter of Governor White, of Raleigh's second colony.

256. This was done in 1776, by a number of Boston boys, when the British soldiers tramped down their snow houses and broke the ice on their skating ponds. A number of them went to the tent of General Gage and demanded that the soldiers no longer disturb them; and Gates, admiring their bravery, sent them away with the words: "Go, my brave boys, and be assured, if my soldiers trouble you again, they shall be punished."

257. George Washington 69, John Adams 34.

258. The New Haven colony.

259. The flag of the *Cumberland*,—floating above the water after she had sunk.

260. In the charges of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In both instances they swept on beyond the designated place, contrary to orders.

261. Fort Moultrie, first called Fort Sullivan.

262. March 22, 1622; 1644. Forty-four is twice 22.

263. General Wolfe, while floating down the river with the tide, on the eve of the capture of Quebec.

264. Washington, in 1793.

265. According to Bryant, the first Continental Congress was held the first Tuesday in October, 1765, at New York. Afterwards the capital was located as follows: Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774–1776; Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776–1777; Philadelphia, March 4, 1777–September, 1777; Lancaster, Sept. 27, 1777–Sept. 30, 1777; York, Sept. 30, 1777–1778; Philadelphia, July 2, 1778–1783; Princeton, June 30, 1783–Nov. 20, 1783; Annapolis, Nov. 26, 1783–Nov. 30, 1784; Trenton, November, 1784–January, 1785; New York, Jan. 11, 1785–1790; Philadelphia, 1790–1800; Washington, 1800 to present time.

266. In Connecticut, in the "Charter Oak," and in Rhode Island, in the house of one of the governor's friends, on the arrival of Andros.

267. The *Merrimac*, scuttled at Norfolk. She was called the *Virginia* after she was iron-clad, but the name was disregarded.

268. The redoubt of the Americans on Bunker Hill.

269. Sergeant Jasper, at Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776.

270. Delaware first, Dec. 7, 1787; Rhode Island last, May 29, 1790.

271. In New York, under the disappointment occasioned by the first English governors.

272. Popular rumor says that on several occasions women accused of witchcraft were bound hand and foot and thrown into a pond. If they swam on the water they were taken away to be hanged as witches; if, however, they were no witches, they sank to the bottom and were drowned.

273. Frobisher's expedition, 1576, since one of the sailors brought back a yellow stone which was thought to contain gold.

274. Wolfe's army, at Quebec, up to the Plains of Abraham.

275. The battle of Bunker Hill, prayer being offered by President Langdon, of Harvard University.

276. At Maumee, during Pontiac's War.

277. Putnam, at Crown Point, while rescuing a comrade scout, in the French and Indian War.

278. Magellan, 1519-22, and Drake, 1578-80; although Magellan was killed, in a fight with the natives of the Philippine Islands, yet he is generally called the first.

279. May 1, 1690, called at New York, at Leisler's request, to devise means against the French invasion from the north, consisting of the following seven delegates: Leisler, Stoughton, Sewall, Gold, Pitkin, Walley, and De la Noye.

280. In the attack on Fort Moultrie, when the cables of Parker's flagship were shot away and she swung round exposed to a terrible fire. Admiral Parker himself was slightly wounded.

281. At the capture of Orchard Knob, at Chattanooga, General Thomas brought out his troops as if for

parade, and General Bragg's pickets stood leaning on their muskets watching the affair. Suddenly the Union line started into a double-quick, and the apparent holiday was changed into a battle.

282. Marquette; on one of his expeditions he had gone into the woods to pray, and his men found him there, on his knees, dead.

283. The Dutch, at New Amsterdam; also, among other things, the New Year's visits and colored eggs at Easter.

284. General Putnam.

285. At the charge on Missionary Ridge. B. F. Taylor says of it: "It seemed to me like the tolling of the clock of destiny."

286. The persons who were permitted by the Dutch West India Company to select and buy land of the Indians on condition of planting a colony of fifty settlers in New Netherlands, giving them the assurance that it should descend to their heirs forever. The tract of land bought might be sixteen miles long, except on a navigable river, then eight miles, and broad according to location.

287. At Mackinaw, in Pontiac's War; at length the ball was thrown into the fort and the unforeseen massacre began.

288. It was organized, in 1791, in two counties, as divided by the Potomac, and ceded to the United States as a site for the national capital. It was ten miles square. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid,

1793. The part on the Virginia side, about forty square miles, was ceded back in 1846. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, April 16, 1862.

289. Hooker at the Chancellor House, in the battle of Chancellorsville.

290. The early settlers of New York were so called, and the people of New York are popularly so known to this day.

291. The battle of Gettysburg. Meade had intended

to have the battle at Pipe Creek, and Lee did not intend to fight at all unless attacked.

292. Twenty-four dollars, about one mill per acre; forty fathoms of white wampum, twenty hoes, and ten coats.

293. In Virginia: a petition had been sent to the king to prevent the over-production of tobacco. In the meantime Chichley, acting governor in Culpepper's absence, was called upon to devise means, convened the assembly, but could find no remedy. Thereupon a body of men, the "plant cutters," declared that the only way to stop it was to stop tobacco production. They went from one plantation to the other destroying the young tobacco plants, without, however, endangering the tobacco trade, and bringing calamity only upon themselves and on those whose crops they destroyed.

294. Meetings in the towns of the New England colonies where all people stood on a common basis to discuss local questions. At some places the people were fined for not attending, unless they could bring a good excuse.

295. Aaron Burr, when charged with treason.

296. At the battle of Chancellorsville, on the evening of May 2, Jackson, with a small escort, was returning to camp from a short survey along the front. Mistaken for Federal cavalry, they were fired upon and Jackson was killed by his own men.

297. Sir Walter Raleigh once made a bet with Queen Elizabeth that he could tell the exact weight of the smoke passing off from his tobacco. He first weighed the tobacco, then, after smoking it, weighed the ashes and gave the difference as the weight of the smoke. Queen Elizabeth in paying the bet remarked that she had known before of turning gold into smoke, but he was the first "to turn smoke into gold."

298. In 1819, the *Savannah*.

299. Virginia entertained the Royalists of Cromwell's time, and Massachusetts harbored the regicides who condemned Charles I.

300. Pontiac, during Pontiac's War. It is said that they were all redeemed.

301. Washington's full Cabinet during his first term consisted of the following members: Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson; Secretary of Treasury, Alexander Hamilton; Secretary of War, Henry Knox; Post-Master-General, Samuel Osgood, succeeded by Timothy Pickering; Attorney-General, Edmund Randolph.

302. In the attempt by Admiral Dupont to run the fortifications at the entrance to Charleston, April 7, 1863.

303. The "Swamp Angel" was an eight-inch rifled Parrot gun placed on a platform erected in a swamp near Morris Island, from which position it threw shells five miles into Charleston. It burst on the thirty-sixth round.

304. The broad-brimmed Quaker hat of Pennsylvania. The Indians "never shed a drop of Quaker blood."

305. The "prison ships" were old hulks anchored in Wallabout Bay during the Revolution, in which American prisoners were confined, chiefly sailors. This class was least often exchanged, and thus these floating prisons became a terror to captives. The principal ones were the *Good Hope*, *Scorpion*, *Falmouth*, *Stromboli*, *Hunter*, and *Jersey*.

306. The first colored troops in the Union service were the First South Carolina Volunteers, organized by General David Hunter in 1862. For this, Hunter was outlawed by Jefferson Davis.

The first colored regiment organized in the Free States was the fifty-fourth, under Colonel Shaw, which distinguished itself at Gillmore's siege of Fort Wagner.

307. The first partial Declaration of Independence was embodied in the resolutions of the town of Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass., March 1, 1773.

The second consisted of the Suffolk Resolutions, supposed to have been drawn up by Dr. Warren when the delegates met in Suffolk Co., Mass., Sept. 6, 1774.

The third and fourth were passed May 3, 1775: one in Chester Co., Pa.; and the other, the Mecklenburg Declaration, in Mecklenburg Co., N. C. The latter is sometimes dated May 20.

The fifth was that of Cumberland Co., N. Y., June 6, 1775.

The first colony to declare her absolute independence of the Crown was Rhode Island, May 4, 1776. Others soon passed similar resolutions.

308. The first by the battle of Perryville, the second by the battle of Murfreesboro.

309. The death of Lincoln. It is said that when Booth, the assassin, jumped to the stage, the national flag caught his spur and threw him so heavily that his leg was broken.

310. The March to the Sea and the March through the Carolinas.

311. Of Jefferson and Monroe.

312. While the Americans were escaping from Long Island, a negro servant sent by his mistress to inform the British was captured by the Hessians, who, not understanding a word of English, kept him till morning, when his message was of no value.

313. Arnold and Lee. While Lee was imprisoned, after his capture by the British, 1777, he gave plans to the Howes by which they might more easily subdue the colonies.

314. Thomas Jefferson is the inventor of "nullification" and of the "State Rights" theory of the Constitution. The word first appeared in the Resolutions of 1798, drawn up by Jefferson for the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia, in which it was declared "that when Congress passed Acts beyond its constitutional powers, the states were not bound to obey, and that each state had the right to determine the question of constitutionality. When powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy."

315. Jefferson hated all ceremonies and titles.

316. When Governor White returned to England for supplies, after the attempt to plant the second colony sent out by Raleigh, he was compelled to remain in England on account of the threatened attack of the Spanish Armada. When, after three years, he again visited America, his family and the colony had disappeared.

317. The rock on which the Pilgrims stepped when they landed at Plymouth.

318. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

319. In Washington's attack upon Rall and his Hessians, at Trenton, on Christmas night.

320. Aaron Burr.

321. In the fight with the *Java*, gaining a fearful victory with but little injury to herself. She was commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, and had been ridiculed by the English journals as "a bunch of pine boards under a bit of striped bunting."

322. Sherman, after the capture of Savannah, in December, 1864.

323. In honor of King James I. and his two sons, Charles and Henry.

324. This was one of the acts serving in a measure as a preliminary to the War of 1812. The Berlin Decree, issued by Napoleon, Nov. 20, 1806, and the Milan Decree of Dec. 17, 1807, declared the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and claimed the right to seize all vessels trading with England or her dependencies. England answered the Berlin Decree, Nov. 11, 1807, by Orders in Council, prohibiting commerce with all ports of Continental Europe under the dominion of France or her allies. This meant all Europe except Russia.

325. These resolutions, "the great text-book of the Democratic Party," were drafted by James Madison.

326. The United States, when Decatur consulted the welfare of the Barbary States, in 1815.

327. During Hancock's charge at Spottsylvania, on the morning of May 12.

328. Raleigh's second colony, "The Lost Colony of Roanoke." There are three reasons for this supposition: The word CROATAN, carved on a tree and CRO on a high post, indicated that they had gone south to Croatan among the friendly Indians there; some of the Hatteras Indians have gray eyes; the Indians of that region have a tradition that some of their fathers could talk from books.

329. In the Plymouth Colony, during their first winter.

330. The names of Burr and Blennerhasset are forever coupled. Burr was the conspirator and Blennerhasset the incited tool. Blennerhasset and his beautiful wife, who had transformed the wilderness of an island in the Ohio River into a charming home, were drawn by Burr into his wild conspiracy, and with him they also fell; Blennerhasset was arrested and everything was lost.

331. The first Emancipation Proclamation was a clause in one of John C. Fremont's proclamations issued while he was in command of the army in Missouri, Aug. 31, 1861. Lincoln claimed the right to free the slaves and ordered Fremont to change the clause. He refused, saying that if he wanted it changed he must do it himself, and this Lincoln finally did.

332. The Norsemen under Bjarne Herjulfson. It is said that honeydew is still found on the grass of Nantucket.

333. James Monroe's administration.

334. In preparation for the intended massacre of Detroit, in Pontiac's War, Pontiac and a hundred of his chiefs, with weapons concealed in their blankets, entered Detroit and demanded a council of the commander, Major Gladwyn. The guns were shortened for better concealment under the blankets. When Pontiac presented the wampum belt wrong end fore-

most, the massacre was to commence. But an Ojibwa girl disclosed the plot, so that when the council was called and Pontiac saw the troops drawn up ready for action, embarrassed by what proved that the plot was discovered, he left without presenting the belt.

335. They were so named from their settlement on the Susquehanna. Toward the close of Pontiac's War, in 1766, these men, exasperated by the peaceful principles of the Quakers, who would not believe that all the wrong was on the Indians' side, marched to Conestoga and murdered some friendly Indians in cold blood; and when others were taken to Philadelphia for safety, they went thither, swearing vengeance on Indians and Quakers alike, nor could they be induced to leave until the Quaker threw off his peacefulness and took up arms.

336. The plan of a massacre had been formed against the whites of Wessagusset and Plymouth. Massasoit had been urged to take part, but became seriously ill. Edward Winslow and John Hamden were immediately sent to express sympathy and, if possible, aid their firm friend and ally. He was seemingly at the point of death, but Winslow, with timely remedies and careful nursing, restored him to health in a few days. Massasoit's gratitude showed itself by his disclosing the plot against the colonies to Winslow's Indian guide, Hobbsmock.

337. The Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1832, and the Compromise of 1850, known as the Omnibus Bill.

338. Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield. An attempt was also made on Jackson, by a man named Lawrence.

339. This cry was raised at Fort Pillow, when it was captured by Forrest. The Confederates were maddened by the sight of negro troops.

340. Governor Sloughter, of the Colony of New York, to sign the death-warrant of his predecessor, Leisler, since in sober moments he was unwilling to execute him.

341. England; the *Alabama*, for example.

342. In 1807, by Robert Fulton. It was named the *Clermont*, and made its first voyage from New York to Albany.

343. The fleet of the Red River expedition of 1864. The river fell so rapidly that Porter could not return with the gunboats; but Colonel Bailey, at one time a lumberman in Wisconsin, built a series of wing dams, by means of which the fleet escaped from the enemy's country.

344. Sir Walter Raleigh, for Queen Elizabeth. This was the beginning of his favor at her court.

345. In the battle between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. On the seventh rotation, the *Alabama* struck her colors.

346. The Red River expedition.

347. To William Kidd, a New York shipmaster, who had been sent out to cruise against the pirates then infesting the Atlantic Ocean, but soon turned pirate himself, not so much, however, from inclination as by force of circumstances. According to the Earl of Bellomont, these piracies were caused by his predecessor in office, Governor Fletcher, whom he describes as chiefly occupied in rifling the revenue and particularly in dealing with privateers and pirates, selling licenses, quite indifferent how they were used; so that New York became a den of pirates during his rule.

348. The battle of Cedar Creek, by Sheridan.

349. Gosnold, by sailing straight across the ocean, from Europe to America. Navigators were before that time accustomed to follow the track of Columbus.

350. Bacon's Rebellion; The Centennial Exhibition.

351. It was thought wise to conceal his death, because he had told the Indians he was the son of the Sun, and that Christians did not die. He had been buried secretly in the gateway of the camp, but the spot was viewed suspiciously by the Indians. Moscoso, his suc-

cessor, then disinterred him with great precaution and sunk his body in the river at dead of night.

352. The ceremony, by Governor Clinton, of pouring a vessel of water brought from Lake Erie into the Atlantic Ocean, when the Erie Canal was opened.

353. The Quakers of Pennsylvania.

354. At Lewiston, Delaware.

355. Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865.

356. In the churchyard at the ruins of Jamestown.

357. Yale College, in 1700.

358. Toward the close of the Civil War, on account of the blockade, which kept out imported goods. French gloves were \$150 a pair, in Confederate currency; calico, \$30 a yard; black pepper, \$300 a pound.

359. Lee; Jackson; Joseph E. Johnston.

360. Menendez's expedition against Laudonniere and his French Lutherans, adversaries to the Catholics.

361. It was used as a substitute for more expensive lighting, and consisted of a long wick coated with resin and wax and wound on a small frame. At the top was a piece of tin, through a hole in which the wick was drawn and then lighted and drawn out as needed.

362. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, in June, 1776. The committee appointed to draw up the Declaration consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

363. They were dissenters from the Church of England, called also, on this account, Separatists and Independents. They were called Puritans because they called for purer policies and doctrines. Pilgrim means "a wanderer:" persecuted, they wandered first to Holland and then to America.

364. Low, narrow, mud-colored steamers, which often passed through the blockade undiscovered, stimulated by the immense profits to be made by trade with the Confederacy.

365. At the sinking of the *Alabama*, the English

yacht *Deerhound* sailed away with Captain Semmes and a number of others who had been picked up at Captain Winslow's request.

366. By William Penn, if Pennsylvania were written "Sylvania."

367. At Germantown, at Long Island; at Hancock's charge at Spottsylvania, at Early's attack at Cedar Creek, and when Beauregard "hermetically sealed up" Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

368. Washington's Retreat, Greene's Retreat, and McClellan's Retreat.

369. Organizations formed in 1864 by the Northern people to provide aid and comfort for the sick, wounded, and otherwise needy soldiers, and for their wives, widows, and children, giving the dead decent burial, furnishing religious reading, etc. The money expended by them amounted to over \$17,000,000.

370. While Bragg's army was at Murfreesboro, in 1862, there were great Christmas jollifications in the town. Jefferson Davis was there on a hasty visit. Several weddings were held, and at one of these, at which Bishop Polk officiated, the Union flag served as a carpet on which the guests danced, so that they might boast of having trampled on the flag.

371. Aaron Burr.

372. It is remarkable that only seven lives were lost — those of the English officer of the *Rose* for impressment of seamen; Attucks, a half-breed Indian negro; Carr, an Irishman; three in the Boston Massacre, Gray, Caldwell, and Maverick; and a German boy, Snyder.

373. At Trenton, when the Hessians were captured by Washington. Rall had taken a Christmas supper with a neutral named Hunt, and the festivities, with card and chess playing, continued all night. Toward morning he received a note announcing the approach of the Americans, but thrust it unopened into his pocket.

374. When Dr. Warren delivered the fifth annual oration on the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1775, the

crowd was so great that he and his friends entered through the window back of the pulpit. The pulpit stairs were crowded with British soldiers, and in the course of the oration one held out a handful of bullets, but Warren gracefully dropped his handkerchief over them and thus hid them from view.

375. During Sherman's march from Savannah to Goldsboro, to make the mud-roads passable.

376. The barn in which John Wilkes Booth was brought to bay was fired to drive him out.

377. La Fayette, in 1824-25.

378. At Brazos Santiago, Texas, May 13, 1865,—a Confederate victory.

379. In connection with the "Missouri Compromise," which prohibited slavery in all territories, except Missouri, north of this parallel, the southern boundary of Missouri.

380. The Democrats were so called, in 1835, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, Oct. 29, the lights having been extinguished, locofoco matches were used in relighting them. The matches had been carried in the pockets by several of the persons, who expected such an event.

381. Thomas Jefferson and J. Q. Adams.

382. The system of tariff for protecting American manufactures. It was originated by Henry Clay, with John C. Calhoun, W. J. Lowndes, and others, and reached its height with the new law of May 15, 1828, imposing very heavy duties.

383. The Twenty-ninth and Fourteenth English regiments at Boston were so called by Lord North, because they were the first to remove on demand of a committee, of which Samuel Adams was president, that all soldiers leave Boston immediately. This occurred shortly after the Boston Massacre.

384. While the battle of Princeton was in progress, the report of the cannon could be plainly heard in Cornwallis's camp, but he believed it to be thunder.

385. The doctrine which Monroe advocated in his message of 1823, that if any European nation attempted to gain dominion in America, it would be considered by the United States an unfriendly act.

386. Eli Whitney, in 1793, while staying at Savannah, with the widow of General Greene.

387. Georgia.

388. That "the achievements of Washington and his little band, during the six weeks following Christmas, were the most brilliant recorded on the pages of military history."

389. In 1009, when the colony planted by Thorfinn Karlsefne, somewhere in Vinland, was attacked by the Skraelings, because they had been terrified by one of Karlsefne's bulls. They, in turn, terrified the Norsemen with the noise made by beating the ground with a sheep's paunch tied to a long pole, and put them to route; but Freydis, the brave daughter of Eric the Red, by frantic gesticulations, covered the flight of her countrymen and drove back the Skraelings.

390. General Proctor, at the battle of the Thames, in 1813.

391. Onas; and it is said the highest compliment an Indian could pay a pale-face was to say that he was like Onas.

392. Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier Marquis de la Fayette.

393. The publication in the newspapers of the report of Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry, envoys to France during the troubles of John Adams's administration with the French Directory. In this report the letters X, Y, and Z, were substituted for the names of the three unofficial agents who met the envoys when they arrived in France and assured them that they would not be received until they had offered suitable bribes to the government officers. X was a banker, Hottingen; Y was Bellamy, of Hamburg; Z was Hautval, a Frenchman.

394. Thomas Jefferson, 1826; John Adams, 1826; James Monroe, 1831.

395. The southern boundary of Pennsylvania to within thirty-six miles of its western boundary, where the surveyors were stopped by the Indians. It was established from 1763 to 1767, and was named after the principal surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

396. The garrison of Schenectady, just before the massacre.

397. Andrew Jackson: Washington made nine removals from office; Adams, nine; Jefferson, thirty-nine; Madison, five; Monroe, nine; J. Q. Adams, two; Jackson made and caused to be made about 2000.

398. In Maryland the Catholics were for some time overruled by the Protestants; and, in 1691, when it became a royal province, the Church of England was established and remained the only lawful church until the restoration to the Baltimores, in 1715.

399. The Eastern States, having large manufacturing interests, wished to prevent competition from abroad; the Southern States were engaged in agriculture, and wished foreign goods to be brought to them at as low prices as possible.

400. Andrew Jackson's, near Nashville.

401. The introduction of slavery in 1619 caused great turmoils in the administration of the government and finally civil war; the "patroon estates" of the Dutch caused the Anti-Rent Difficulties.

402. Some one made this remark of Madison, when the War of 1812 was brewing.

403. A protective tariff is a duty levied on imported goods to shut off competition and encourage manufacture at home; a revenue tariff is a similar duty laid simply for the purpose of increasing the country's revenues.

404. By "State Rights" is meant the right of a State under certain circumstances, to nullify an Act of

Congress; by "Constitutional Supremacy," that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

405. The Great Code was a set of laws established by Penn's legislative body called soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania; the Grand Model was an aristocratic form of government prepared for the Carolinas by Lord Shaftesbury and the philosopher Locke. The former was popular; the latter could not be used.

406. In 1818, named *Walk-in-the-Water*.

407. Jackson, in the Creek War, 1814, when his men mutinied on account of the scarcity of food.

408. When General Van Rensselaer wanted to take the New York militia into Canada to assist the other part of the army at Queenstown Heights.

409. When Washington's army escaped from the front of Cornwallis, on the night before the battle of Princeton.

410. Washington had so great self-control that it is a pet belief that he was angry but once. There are, however, at least three instances on record when he gave way to indignation and even swore in his wrath,—one, when, after the battle of Long Island, the Americans, offering but little resistance, fled in disorder to Murray's Hill on the arrival of the British in New York, Sept. 15; another, when he rebuked Lee at Monmouth; and the third, when he received the news that St. Clair had been defeated by the Indians.

411. It is a pond on the battlefield of Lake George, which holds in its depths the bones of the men who fell in the fight of 1755.

412. Balboa, on his march to the Pacific.

413. It was established Feb. 8, 1791, chartered for twenty years. A bill for renewal was defeated, in 1808, by the casting vote of Vice-President Clinton; and another in January, 1815, was vetoed by Madison. In 1816, April 3, it was rechartered for twenty years. The bill for renewal was vetoed by Jackson, in 1832, and the bank went out of existence, March 1836.

414. A mysterious colony of Irish, supposed by the Norsemen to exist somewhere south of Vinland; according to some, extending from Chesapeake Bay to East Florida.

415. Richard M. Johnson, the people having made no choice.

416. The date generally given is April 19, 1775, at Lexington. However, on Feb. 26, 1775, some blood flowed at the North Bridge of Salem. Gage had sent Colonel Leslie to seize some cannon at Salem. When he arrived, the drawbridge was up, and his soldiers drove some men out of scows on the river at the point of the bayonet. The minister of the place then effected a compromise, the drawbridge was lowered, Leslie marched his men over, but immediately marched them back again and wisely returned to Boston. When the British cut down the Liberty Pole, in New York, Jan. 17, 1770, some blood was also shed.

417. The rebellion of Canada (1837-38) against England as connected with the United States. The sympathies of the Americans were naturally aroused and, as a consequence, soldiers and arms were sent to Canada. President Van Buren refused to protect any one who should aid the Canadians, and sent General Scott to the frontier.

418. A bill authorizing the public money to be placed in the United States treasury at Washington, and in sub-treasuries. It was enacted in 1840, repealed during Tyler's administration, but re-enacted under Polk.

419. The Army of the Center, under Dearborn; the Army of the North, under Hampton; and the Army of the West, under Harrison: the Army of Occupation, under Taylor; the Army of the West, under Kearney; and the Army of the Center, under Scott.

420. In the capture of the *Frolic* by the *Wasp*, Oct. 13, 1812. The *Frolic's* helmsman was the only sailor unharmed.

421. The Boston Port Bill, March 31, 1774, is generally so regarded. Bryant says that the real declaration of war was the burning of the defenceless town of Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, Oct. 17, 1775. Previous to this event the colonies believed that there was war only around Boston.

422. This ship, the *Virginia*, was built by the short-lived North Virginia colony, by their master shipwright, Thomas Digby.

423. England spared the Eastern States, through a belief that they were opposed to the war and would in due time again become British dependencies.

424. The principal boundary difficulties are: The northeast boundary, between Maine and New Brunswick,—called into dispute in Van Buren's administration, and settled in 1842 by the Webster-Ashburton treaty; the northwest boundary, between the United States and British America, from the Great Lakes west,—disputed in Tyler's administration, when the cry was raised, "Fifty-four forty, or fight," and settled by compromise under Polk, placing the boundary at 49° instead of 54° 40'; the Mexican boundary, settled by the Mexican War and again by the Gadsden Purchase; the northwest boundary of Washington, in 1859, when San Juan Island was in dispute.

425. In the fight at Schlosser, Dec. 29, 1837, during the "Patriot War," when a party of British soldiers attempted to seize the steamer *Caroline*, used by American sympathizers to convey provisions and war materials to the Canadian side. During the fight the vessel was set on fire and left to plunge over the falls.

426. In the two campaigns in which the Harrisons were elected. The origin of these phrases is attributed to a paragraph in the *Baltimore Republican*, in which the editor, ridiculing Harrison, said that "if anybody would give him a pension of a few hundred dollars and a barrel of hard cider, he would sit down in his log cabin content for life." Some Western wit soon turned the "log cabin" into the symbol of the opposition.

427. Ex-President John Tyler. This conference was suggested by Virginia; and Sumner said that the result of three weeks' deliberation was to propose "to give slavery positive protection in the Constitution, thus making it national instead of sectional."

428. John Tyler. He died at Richmond, Jan. 18, 1862, while serving as a Confederate Senator.

429. Those who adhered to the Union during the Civil War.

430. General Wayne, 1794. They long remembered those ominous words.

431. In Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Captain Barclay was one of Nelson's veterans.

432. Two factions of the Democratic party in New York, in Pierce's administration. The "Hards" were in alliance with the Southern slavery propagandists.

433. This name was given by John Brown to his followers.

434. The battle of Lundy's Lane.

435. Santa Anna. In escaping on a mule from the fight at Cerro Gordo, he left it in his carriage.

436. Henry Clay. One of his opponents once refused an introduction to him because "he was determined not to be magnetized by contact, as he had known others to be."

437. Hamilton, for upholding the English treaty of 1795. Chief Justice Jay was burned in effigy, and the British minister was insulted.

438. General Johnson, at the battle of the Thames.

439. At McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain. Just before the fight, a cock flew upon a spar, flapped his wings and crowed. This demonstration was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the sailors.

440. There is no law prohibiting election to a third term. It has simply become an established rule, since Washington declined another term.

441. Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, passed thus from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*.

442. By a man named Marshall, on the estate of General Sutter.

443. Committees organized for preserving order in newly formed settlements, prior to the establishment of courts of justice.

444. Daniel Webster.

445. Lawless freebooters in search of adventure or plunder, applied especially to the followers of Lopez in Cuba, 1850-51, and to Walker's men during his various expeditions from 1853 to 1860 into Nicaragua, the South American States, and Honduras.

446. The doctrine advocated by Stephen A. Douglas, in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, that the people should decide for themselves whether their state should be admitted free or slave.

447. A tract of land reserved by Connecticut when, in 1786, she ceded her western lands to the United States. In 1800 she relinquished jurisdiction to the United States, but retained the right to the soil; and from the sale of these lands to settlers, Connecticut raised her magnificent school-fund.

448. They were respectively the Leisler and the anti-Leisler factions of the colony of New York.

449. Leisler's house, on Whitehall Street, south of Pearl Street.

450. By purchase: Louisiana, 1803; Alaska, 1867; (the Gadsden Purchase) the tract between the Gila River and southern boundary of Arizona, 1853.

By conquest: California and New Mexico, and the part of Texas between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, 1848.

By annexation: Texas, 1845.

By discovery: Oregon; partly also by purchasing, in 1792, the claim of France.

By treaty: Florida,—a purchase to some extent, 1819-1821.

451. The "bloody stick," the "bloody belt," or the "bloody hatchet," sent around among the Indians, is a signal for war.

452. Bills passed in some Northern States in the wake of the Fugitive Slave Law, securing to captured fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury.

453. King Tom, with his queen, Esther, was the last of the line of Narragansett monarchs, the form of government having been displaced by a republic on their reservation at Charlestown.

454. A convention of delegates from New England States, who met at Hartford, Dec. 15, 1814, to denounce and discuss the method in which the war was conducted. The convention itself, however, suffered alone, as their party had long to bear the slur of a "Hartford Convention Federalist."

455. General Wayne was thus called by Little Turtle, the chief of the Northwestern Indians.

456. General Ross, while marching against Baltimore, September, 1814.

457. At the time when the Southern States began to secede, under the supposition that there would be no war.

458. Andrew Johnson.

459. A supposed plot, in 1741, that the negroes intended to burn New York city and seize the government. There had been a number of small fires, and in several instances negroes were seen in the vicinity about the time several of these fires started. Rumors spread, and soon the city was raised to the highest pitch of excitement by wonderful fabrications, absurd testimony and blind judgment. The negroes were burned at the stake, hanged, banished, transported and imprisoned. White people were convicted on false evidence. At length Mary Burton, the chief witness, "who professed to know everything and swore to anything," began to implicate persons of high standing; and immediately the panic and the ardor of the prosecution died within itself.

460. The thirteenth, Dec. 18, 1865.

461. The battle of New Orleans. The treaty was

signed at Ghent, but the news had not yet reached this country.

462. Johnson was impeached, but not convicted.

463. The oath required of candidates for office in the re-admitted seceded States, that they had not taken part in the secession movement.

464. During the Civil War, the French aided the Mexican Imperialists in defeating the Liberals, and placed Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, on the throne of Mexico. When the Great Rebellion was over, the United States enforced the Monroe Doctrine by requesting France to withdraw from the American Continent. She obeyed, and Maximilian was shot by the Liberals.

465. Cyrus W. Field was the promoter of this great enterprise. The line was finished from New York to St. John's in 1856. In August, 1857, the first attempt was made to lay the cable across the ocean, and the second in June, 1858; but both were failures. The third effort in July, 1858, was successful; but the cable ceased to work on Sept. 1, the day on which a celebration was held in New York in its honor. Mr. Field now made a second cable, which parted in mid-ocean, July, 1865. The third cable, and the fifth attempt, completed the triumph, June, 1866, when, also, the cable of 1865 was brought to the surface with grappling irons, spliced, and successfully laid.

466. On the slope of Cemetery Ridge, some time after the war.

467. San Domingo, since here Columbus founded the first colony of the New World, and the island soon became the great center of Spanish adventure and enterprise.

468. A secret society organized in 1866, for the purpose of delivering Ireland from British rule. They crossed to the Canadian frontier in great numbers, and President Johnson sent General Meade thither to preserve our neutrality.

469. A refusal by laborers to work unless certain conditions which they demand of their employers are granted. The great railroad strike of our country occurred in 1877.

470. A bill of 1873, demonetizing silver and making gold the only standard of our currency. In 1878, however, another bill was passed making silver legal tender.

471. That the President could expel from the country any person whom he deemed injurious to the United States.

That any person libeling the President, Congress, or the Government, could be fined or imprisoned.

472. Persons who went to the South after the War for the purpose of holding office, since there were but few residents who could take the "iron-clad oath."

473. Those who received it by succession,—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur.

474. The great flood in the Mississippi Valley, 1882; the series of floods in which Johnstown, Pa., was swept away, 1889. Fire in New York city, Dec. 16, 1835; in San Francisco, May, 1850; Crystal Palace burned, 1858; forest-fires in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, 1871; fire in Boston, Nov. 9, 1872; in Chicago, Oct. 8 and 9, 1871; in New York and Boston, 1889. The Missouri earthquake, 1811-12; the Charleston earthquake, Aug. 31, 1886.

475. At the battle of New Orleans.

476. Ross, at Baltimore; and Packenham, at New Orleans.

477. That of President Garfield.

478. Fort Orange, New Amsterdam, Port Royal, Fort Duquesne, Fort Frontenac, Charlesbourg.

479. The Pilgrims' treaty with Massasoit, lasting over fifty years; Penn's treaty under the elm-tree, "the only treaty never sworn to, and the only one never broken"; and Leonard Calvert's treaty under the great mulberry-tree,—old then, and standing for two hun-

dred years after,—in which the stipulations were that the English should share the village with the Indians through the harvest, and then purchase all the site for cloth, tools and trinkets.

480. The civil war in Maryland between Protestants and Catholics; the Civil War of 1865.

481. The Spaniards, by Oglethorpe, in 1742, when they led an expedition into Georgia; Clinton, at New York, by Washington, when moving for Yorktown; and Loudoun, concerning the strength of the French fleet at Louisburg, 1757.

482. “The Last of the Mohicans,” by James Fenimore Cooper; “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

483. Bunker Hill; and this is said of all of Greene’s defeats.

484. At the burning of Groton, opposite New London, Arnold carefully directed the work, sparing the property of those who had been his friends in former days. There a Mrs. Hinman, whose guest Arnold had once been, enraged at the sight of destruction, seized a musket and aimed it at him as he sat on his horse in front of her house, but the gun missed fire.

485. It was ninety-six miles from the chief town of the Cherokee nation.

486. At Long Island. Brandywine, and the Thames, and an attempt was made at Fort Moultrie.

487. Trenton, 4; New Orleans, seven killed and six wounded; Fort Sumter, none on either side. Some authorities state that one man, Daniel Hough, was killed at Fort Sumter.

488. The fog, and capture of the Tory’s messenger at Long Island; the sudden freezing at Trenton; Rall’s intoxication at Trenton, causing him to leave the note unopened; the rains at the Yadkin and the Catawba, during Greene’s retreat.

489. Ponce de Leon, of Florida.

490. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania.

491. Francis Garay, governor of Jamaica, in 1519, while sailing along the Gulf of Mexico. He called it Rio del Espirito Santo (River of the Holy Ghost).

492. The charge on Fort Robinette, at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862, by the Texas and Missouri troops, especially the Second Texas, under Colonel Rogers; Meagher's Irish troops, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863; Missionary Ridge; Cemetery Ridge; Zagonyi's charge with his "Home Guards" in Fremont's army, at Springfield, Missouri, with 300 cavalry scattering 400 rebel cavalry and defeating 2000 infantry.

493. During Washington's retreat; the Confederates on the march to Antietam; Sherman's troops when ordered to Knoxville to relieve Burnside.

494. John Adams, in a three-days debate.

495. In Miles Standish's attack on Thomas Morton, at Mount Wollaston, for supplying the Indians with firearms in trade and teaching how to use them, and for other acts of offense.

496. Wayne's army in the attack on Stony Point was so guided; this was repeated at one of the attacks on Charleston.

497. A high tower of logs by means of which guns can be brought to bear upon the interior of a besieged fort: used in the war at the South during the Revolution, notably at the capture of Fort Watson, Augusta, and Ninety-six.

498. When Newport crowned Powhatan, he could not be persuaded to kneel and was compelled to bow only by two men leaning heavily on his shoulders.

499. The battles of Lexington and Concord.

500. On June 1, 1813, Decatur was chased to New London with the *Macedonia*, the *United States*, and the *Hornet*, by a superior force of the English blockading squadron. Protected by the militia, they were in no danger, but the officers yearned for action; and they declared that whenever they attempted to evade the vessels outside, some traitors on shore warned the

British by setting up blue lights. From that time, all Federalists had to bear the name of "Blue Lights" as long as the party lived.

501. He was doubtful whether Rolfe was not guilty of treason in making an alliance with a royal family, and whether he might not presume to seize upon the "throne of Virginia."

502. When Andros demanded the charter of Connecticut, at Tammany Hall, Oct. 29, 1835.

503. This was the name of a branch of the Democratic Party in New York, so called after Tammenund, a renowned Delaware chief.

504. Newfoundland; the Carolinas; the French claims in America; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the surrounding islands; California; New Hampshire; Delaware and part of New Jersey; the Hudson River; the Delaware River; Cape Cod.

505. Virginia, in a small degree; Massachusetts.

506. Rhode Island, all forms of religious worship; Maryland, all forms of Christianity; Pennsylvania, "no one believing in Almighty God should be molested in his religious views."

507. On Champlain's discovering expedition, 1609, he joined the Hurons against the Iroquois. Near Lake Champlain the two Indian armies met. The whites were concealed in the rear of the Hurons; but when the two bodies had advanced to within two hundred feet of each other, the Indian front opened, and Champlain advanced and fired a harquebus into the Iroquois, wounding two and completely scattering them.

508. With the Moors, at the Fortress of Tarifa, now Gibraltar, from which they demanded tribute of every vessel entering the Mediterranean.

509. Francis P. Blair, editor of *The Globe*, and Amos Kendall, his chief contributor: they generally entered by a back door when Jackson wished to consult with them, as he often did.

510. Because Tyroker, foster-father of Lief Ericson, on one of the exploring trips, found grapes there.

511. Battle of Swansea, in King Philip's War; surrender of Fort Necessity; surrender of Vicksburg; Helena, Arkansas, 1863.

512. Bacon's Rebellion, 1676; Clayborne's, 1635; Shays', 1787; Whiskey Rebellion, 1794; Dorr's, 1842; John Brown's Raid, 1859; the Great Rebellion, 1861-65. These are the more important ones.

513. "The Starving Time" in Virginia, 1609-10; the Famine of 1623, in Massachusetts.

514. At Nashville, Hood's; at Camden, Gates's; at the Big Horn, Custer's.

515. Grant and Lew Wallace.

516. Discovery of America; surrender of Burgoyne; Daniel Webster born; Lincoln assassinated; first shot of Civil War fired.

517. Bull Run, Shiloh, surrender of Petersburg and Richmond, Chancellorsville (May 3); Swansea, 1675.

518. The Constitution signed on board the *Mayflower*, according to Lossing, "the first *written* constitution adopted by a free people;" the Constitution of America's first legislative assembly, of Virginia, written in 1621, according to Barnes, "the first written constitution in America;" the Constitution of the Connecticut Colony, "the first instance in history of a written constitution framed by the people for the people;" and the Constitution of the United States.

519. Vermont: *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain; admitted, 1791.

Kentucky: "at the head of a river" or "dark and bloody ground;" 1792.

Tennessee: "the river with the great bend;" 1796.

Ohio: "beautiful river;" 1802.

Louisiana: named in honor of Louis XIV, of France; 1812.

Indiana: from the word *Indian*; 1816.

Mississippi: "the Great Father of Waters;" 1817.

Illinois: "river of men;" 1818.

Alabama: "here we rest;" 1819.

Maine: named the Mayne land, to distinguish it from the islands along the coast; 1820.

Missouri: "muddy water;" 1821.

Arkansas: the name of an extinct Indian tribe, said to mean "the bow to the smoky water" (from Kansas, and a French prefix); 1836.

Michigan: "great lake;" 1837.

Florida: from the Spanish *florida* (blooming); 1845.

Texas: of obscure meaning; 1845.

Iowa: "drowsy ones;" 1846.

Wisconsin: "the gathering of the waters;" 1848.

California: the name of a country introduced in a play very popular in the time of Cortez; 1850.

Minnesota: "cloudy-water;" 1858.

Oregon: from the Spanish *oregano* (wild marjoram); 1859.

Kansas: "smoky water;" 1861.

West Virginia: the western part of Virginia; 1863.

Nevada: "snow-covered," from the Sierra Nevada Mountains; 1864.

Nebraska: "water valley;" 1867.

Colorado: from the Spanish, meaning "red," or "colored;" 1876.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, named after Indian tribes: and Washington, after George Washington; 1889.

520. Monroe's, five; Benjamin Harrison's, 4; John Adams's, John Quincy Adams's, Van Buren's, Pierce's, Hayes's, Garfield and Arthur's, and Cleveland's, none.

521. An order issued by General Butler at New Orleans, May 15, 1862, to suppress the insults offered by the women of that city to his troops. For this order—probably well justified—he was outlawed by Jefferson Davis, with a price on his head.

522. The greatest was the Boston Tea Party, on the night of Dec. 16, 1773, when a band of the citizens, disguised as Indians, threw overboard the tea on the

English ships lying in the harbor. It is said that the leader, McIntosh, is buried near North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

The *Peggy Stewart* brought a cargo of tea to Annapolis, Oct. 14, 1774. The people held a meeting to consider what action should be taken. At this juncture, Stewart, one of the owners of the ship, paid the duty on the tea. Thereupon they compelled him to burn the ship.

At different places along the coast, smaller parties were held, but they seldom did more than to send back the ships without allowing them to unload their tea. At Charleston the tea was stored in damp cellars to spoil.

523. For the burning of the national capitol, for her depredating raids, for butchery at several places, for employing Indians in warfare, for harboring a traitor, for the treatment given to Isaac Hayne and Nathan Hale, for the treatment of the prisoners in New York and on the prison ships — Washington declaring to Howe that it was "usage such as could not be justified." A few belong to the War of 1812.

524. Scott; McClellan, Nov. 1, 1861; Halleck, July 23, 1862; Grant, March 19, 1864.

Irvin McDowell; McClellan, July 22, 1861; Pope, June 26, 1862, now called for a time the Army of Virginia, the Potomac division under Fitz-John Porter; McClellan, Sept. 2, 1862; Burnside, November, 1862; Hooker, Jan. 26, 1863; Meade, June 26, 1863, and he remained nominally in this command when Grant took command of the troops.

525. Colonel Brodhead, commander of the fort at Pittsburg, led an expedition against the Indians in 1779. They crossed "a creek called Oil Creek," and in the oil which they found on a spring, the soldiers bathed their limbs to relieve their rheumatism.

526. The cattle-herders of Texas and Western States generally are so called. The cowboys of the Revolu-

tion were marauders in British pay. The three men who captured André were on the watch for them at the time.

527. At Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; at Germantown.

528. Gates and Lee, appointed to high rank in the Continental army on the same day with Washington, June 17, 1775, were of English birth, and both appointments proved unfortunate.

529. In the Black Hawk War. Both were likewise in Congress at the same time; but it is said they never met, and barely knew each other's face.

530. Flokki, or Flokko, a Norse viking, when he sailed to make the first settlement on Iceland. The first bird returned to the islands of Faroe, indicating that they were the nearest land; the second came back to the ship; the third went to Snoeland, as Iceland had been called by its accidental discoverer, Naddod, about 860.

531. That of 1819 and of 1837; the panic of 1857 and that of 1873.

532. "Skinners," or "Shysters," were men hanging at some times around the police-courts of New York and other large cities, practicing in them as lawyers, although many of them had never been admitted to the bar.

533. Cleveland; William Henry Harrison.

534. At Quincy, Massachusetts; a horse-car track laid in 1826, by Thomas H. Perkins and Gridley Bryant, for conveying the granite from the Quincy quarries.

The first road for passengers and traffic was the Baltimore and Ohio, chartered by Maryland in March, 1827, also using horse-power.

In 1829, however, Peter Cooper of New York built in Baltimore a locomotive, whose weight was one ton and made eighteen miles per hour on the trial trip.

535. Discovered and named by Ponce de Leon, 1512; visited by the Spaniard Vasquez, 1520; by Ponce

de Leon, 1521; by De Geray, 1524; and it is said to have been seen by Verrazani, 1524.

Conquest undertaken: De Narvaez, 1528; De Soto, 1539.

First settlement, by Menendez, at St. Augustine, 1565; Pensacola, settled by Spaniards, 1696; natives of Smyrna and Greeks settled near St. Augustine.

By treaty of 1763, Spain gave Florida to England in exchange for Cuba, at the time when France ceded her Western territory to Spain.

By treaty of 1783, Florida was retroceded to Spain.

In 1800, Spain ceded back to France her lands west of the Mississippi; and some difficulties arose concerning Florida when France ceded this tract to the United States in 1803, and afterwards. Consequently, in a treaty proposed Feb. 22, 1819, signed by the King of Spain Oct. 1820, and going into full effect July 17, 1821, Florida was ceded to the United States.

It was admitted as a State in 1845, March 3.

536. Privateers are commissioned by the Government in time of war, to prey upon the enemy's commerce. Pirates are simply robbers committing their depredations at any time and on any nation.

537. The belief that civilization among the aborigines of this continent began in Central and South America and spread northward. The principle that the great nations began in the East and ended with America in the West. Bishop Berkeley, writing of America, says:—

“Westward the course of empire takes its way;

The first four acts already past,

The fifth shall close the drama with the day:

Time's noblest offspring is the last.”

538. Samuel Slater, who was apprenticed to Strut and Arkwright, England, and assisted Strut in his inventions. Parliament had laid a penalty on the exportations of patterns; but Slater came to New York in 1789, bringing in his head the whole idea of their

cotton-spinning machinery. He set up three carding-machines in Pawtucket in 1790, and in 1793 began to erect mills in Oxford, now Webster, Massachusetts.

539. Fitz-John Porter, on the accusation of not obeying orders at the second battle of Bull Run. Long after the close of the war he was reinstated.

540. The Embargo Act, passed in 1807, forbidding American vessels to leave our waters, on account of England's "right of search" exhibitions. Its opponents spelled Embargo backwards.

541. A leading order of the Tammany Society in New York. It sprung up in 1815 and was so called because the members wore a piece of deer-tail on their hats. The name was especially applied to the part of the Tammany ring opposing Governor Clinton's administration.

542. 1. He wrote the Declaration of Independence; 2. He is the originator of religious freedom in the United States; 3. He is the founder of the decimal system of money; 4. He is the founder of the University of Virginia; 5. He possessed noble qualities, fine attainments, and had great success as President.

543. Columbus.

544. He died ignorant of the fact.

545. This name was sometimes applied to the American soldiers in the Revolution.

546. Jane McCrea; and the wife of Rev. James Caldwell. She was shot, June 6, 1780, through the window of a room in which she was sitting, surrounded by her children, during Knyphausen's invasion of New Jersey. Although denied by the British, it was generally believed to have been the wanton deed of a passing soldier.

547. Sir Henry Hudson, near Hudson's Strait, because he wished to make further explorations.

548. During the Civil War, Northern men who sympathized with the Confederacy. "Copperhead" was also used as a term of contempt among the early Dutch settlers of New York.

549. In 1850, the Whigs in Congress had taken the position that the slavery question, which they regarded settled by the compromise of 1820, should not be re-opened. This policy led to dissensions in the party. In Massachusetts those opposed to the stand taken were called "Conscience Whigs;" those approving it, "Cotton Whigs." In New York, Fillmore's State, the supporters, mostly old men, were known as "Silver Grays:" they were also called "Snuff-takers." The opposition, headed by William H. Seward, were called "Woolly Heads" or "Seward Whigs."

550. Manteo was made Lord of Roanoke, when Raleigh's second colony was brought to America.

551. "Hunker" is derived from the Dutch *hunk* or *hunk*, meaning *home*. A hunker is any one who sticks to the old home or old principles. In New York, "Hunkers" or "Old Hunkers" was a name applied, during the first half of the century, to the Conservative wing of the Democratic Party — the "Old Democracy," as opposed to the "Young Democracy," the more radical and progressive wing, called also "Barnburners," in allusion to a story of an old Dutchman who burned down his barn to get rid of the rats infesting it.

552. 1615, John Rolfe being the first planter. In 1621, in Virginia; in 1695, in South Carolina.

553. In South Carolina, during its early history.

554. A circular or set of resolutions formulated at Ostend, Belgium, by the three United States ministers, — Buchanan, at London, Soulé, at Madrid, and Mason, at Paris,—that it was proper that the United States should buy Cuba. Cuba wished to be free, and the United States at the time was opening negotiations with Spain for the purchase of the island. No action, however, was taken on the circular, and the meeting at Ostend reflected only discredit.

555. The leader of the Hungarian Rebellion against the Austrian Government. He fled to Turkey and was ordered to be given up. Turkey refused, but exiled

him, never to return. He chose the United States, took out partial naturalization papers, then went on board an American vessel to Smyrna, where he obtained a passport to Turkey. The Austrian consul at Smyrna had no power to arrest him, but ordered bandits to throw him overboard. He was picked up by an Austrian vessel; the American consul demanded his release, but was met with a refusal. Thereupon, Captain Ingraham, of a United States vessel, cleared his deck and prepared to fire. Austria then agreed to deliver him to France to await the decision of the nations. The matter was discussed by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, and the Austrian minister at Washington. Marcy was victor, Koszta was delivered to the United States (1853), and Ingraham was decorated with a medal.

556. A secret political order formed in 1853 by "Ned Buntline," once a midshipman in the navy, admitting none but those whose grandfathers were born in America. He instructed all members to answer "I don't know," to all inquiries concerning the movements of the party. This, at first, gave them the name of "Don't-Knows." They called themselves the "American Party," but took pride in the name of "Know-Nothings." The *American Crusader* gave these as their principles: 1. Repeal of all naturalization laws. 2. None but native Americans for office. 3. A pure American common school system. 4. War to the hilt on Romanism.

557. The church of San Miguel, in Santa Fé, built in 1640.

558. General Wilkinson, at that time Governor of Louisiana Territory.

559. A party originating in 1844, to advocate the privileges of native American citizens. Their chief measure was to extend the term of residence for naturalization to twenty-one years. It was a similar body to the American Party,—which arose nine years later,—

and was a natural consequence of a meeting held in New York in 1843, advocating the organization of foreign-born persons to operate at the elections for the attaining of some specific end.

560. In 1634, in Massachusetts.

561. Montana, the first election held in it as a State.

562. In 1636, at Providence, by Roger Williams. Ezekiel Holliman* baptized Williams, and Williams in turn baptized Holliman and ten others,—the first congregation.

563. Miles Standish ; his first army numbered 7 men.

564. I. VIRGINIA :—

1. Charter, 1607-1624.

2. Royal, 1624-1677.

3. Proprietary, 1677-1684.

4. Royal, 1684-1775.

II. NEW YORK :—

1. Proprietary—

1. Under Dutch.

a. East India Company, 1613-1621.

b. West India Company, 1621-1664 ; again,—
1673-1674.

II. Under English.

a. From 1664 to 1673 ; again,— 1674-1685.

2. Royal, 1685-1775.

III. MASSACHUSETTS :—

Of Plymouth Colony.

1. Self-government, 1620-1686.

2. Royal, 1686-1689.

3. Self-government, 1689-1692.

Of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1. Charter, 1628-1686.

2. Royal, 1686-1689.

3. Charter, 1689-1692.

The Two Colonies united.

1. Charter, with appointment of Governor vested in the Crown, 1692-1775.

IV. NEW HAMPSHIRE :—

1. Proprietary—
 - a. Under Mason and Gorges, 1623-1629.
 - b. Under Wheelwright, May to Nov., 1629.
 - c. Under Mason, November, 1629-1635.
 - d. Under Mason's widow, 1635-1637.
 - e. Under servants and dependents of Mason, 1637-1641.
2. Governed by Massachusetts, 1641-1679.
3. Royal, 1679-1690.
4. Under Massachusetts, 1690-1692.
5. Royal, 1692-1699.
6. Under Massachusetts, 1699-1741.
7. Royal, 1741-1775.

V. CONNECTICUT :—

Of Connecticut Colony.

1. Under Massachusetts, 1633-1639.
2. Self-government, 1639-1662.

Of Saybrook Colony.

1. Proprietary, 1635-1644; then purchased by the Connecticut Colony.

Of New Haven Colony.

1. A simple agreement, 1638-1639.
2. Self-government, 1639-1662.

Of Connecticut, united.

1. Charter, 1662-1687.
2. Royal, 1687-1689.
3. Charter, 1689-1775.

VI. MARYLAND :—

1. Proprietary, 1634-1691.
2. Royal Province, 1691-1715.
3. Proprietary, 1715-1775.

VII. RHODE ISLAND :—

Of Providence Plantation.

1. Self-government, 1636-1644.

Of Rhode Island Plantation.

1. Self-government—
 - a. On a Jewish plan, 1638-1641.
 - b. A "Democracie," 1641-1644.

Of Rhode Island, united.

1. Charter, 1644-1687.
2. Royal, 1687-1689.
3. Charter, 1689-1775.

VIII. DELAWARE:—

1. Royal, 1638-1682.
2. Proprietary, under Pa., 1682-1691.
3. Self-government, 1691-1692.
4. Proprietary, under Pa., 1692-1775.

IX. NORTH CAROLINA:—

Of Albemarle Colony.

1. No government, 1650-1663.
2. Proprietary, 1663-1665.

Of both Colonies, united.

1. Proprietary, 1665-1729.
2. Royal, 1729-1775.

X. NEW JERSEY:—

Of East Jersey.

1. Proprietary, under Carteret, 1664-1682.
2. Proprietary, under Quakers, 1682-1702.

Of West Jersey.

1. Proprietary, under Berkeley, 1664-1674.
2. Proprietary, under Quakers, 1674-1702.

Of both, united.

1. Royal, under New York, 1702-1738.
2. Royal, distinct, 1738-1775.

XI. SOUTH CAROLINA:—

1. Proprietary, 1670-1729.
2. Royal, 1729-1775.

XII. PENNSYLVANIA:—

1. Proprietary, 1682-1692.
2. Royal, 1692-1699.
3. Proprietary—
 - a.* Under Penn, 1699-1718.
 - b.* Under Penn's sons, 1718-1779.

XIII. GEORGIA:—

1. Proprietary, 1733-1752.
2. Royal, 1752-1775.
3. Under Continental Congress, 1775-1779.
4. Royal, 1779-1781.

565. In 1622, in Virginia.

566. John Wesley. He came to Georgia in 1736, to convert the Indians, but, after two years' labor, quit his undertaking as hopeless.

567. In 1691, during King William's War, to meet the expenses of fitting out Phipps's expedition against Port Royal.

568. The East and West India Companies were formed in Holland, for trade with those parts. The West India Company was chartered in 1626 for twenty-four years, with privilege of renewal. The Ohio Company was organized in 1748, to sustain the English possession of the land along the Ohio. The principal members were Thomas Lee, Robert Dinwiddie, Augustus and Lawrence Washington, and Colonel Cresap. Lee was the original projector. Christopher Gist, Washington's guide on his journey to the French forts, was their surveyor.

569. In 1754. Delegates from seven colonies met at Albany, June 19, and there received delegates from the Six Nations. The object was twofold,—to provide mutual protection and support, and to regain the loyalty of the Iroquois. The plan was signed by the agents of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, Connecticut alone not signing. The attempt was, in the end, a failure,

because in England the union was thought to give too much power to the people, and in America the belief was that it granted too much to a Royal President, according to the form of government prepared.

570. In a skirmish with the Delaware Indians, in 1756, along the Lehigh River; the Indians were defeated.

571. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison.

572. The granting of the colony of New Orleans, founded in 1718, to the Mississippi Company, organized at Paris by John Law, for the purpose of monopolizing trade and profit in the French possessions in America. The grant extended from 1717 to 1732; but in May, 1720, the bubble burst, and the French Crown resumed possession and control.

573. The two sections of the "Know-nothings," after the split occurred on the subjects of slavery and Romanism.

574. John Jay, 1789; Oliver Ellsworth. 1796; John Marshall, 1801; Roger B. Taney, 1836; Salmon P. Chase, 1864; Morrison R. Waite, 1873; Melville W. Fuller, 1888.

575. In 1687, at New Haven.

576. At the second election of Jefferson.

577. Captain Gray, in 1792.

578. John Henry was sent to New England, by England, to raise a rebellion, with a promised salary of \$5000 a year. Failing in his object, he demanded his pay. England refused, but sent him to Governor Prevost, of Canada, who also refused. Thereupon he revealed the plot to the United States Government and was rewarded with \$50,000. He is believed by many to have been one of the class now called "confidence men," and not to have been appointed by England at all.

579. British ships cruising along the Atlantic coast during the War of 1812 were so called.

580. Names applied to the "Know-Nothings": the former on account of their cant concerning "Uncle Sam"; the latter because their candidate for the Presidency, Daniel Ullman, was charged with being a native of Calcutta.

581. He described him as "a fat dog that pinches his tail between his legs and runs off on the approach of danger."

582. William Henry Harrison.

583. 363 miles long, cost \$7,602,000; 680 feet long, 83 feet wide, 58 feet deep, draft of 28 feet, capable of carrying 24,000 tons; 1864 miles; nearly 2000 miles.

584. The "Free Democracy," a party originating about 1848, when Martin Van Buren was their candidate, formed to exclude slavery from all territory owned by the United States.

585. Mudsills, another name for the cross-ties of a railroad. In 1858, Senator Hammond, in referring to the working-classes as the foundation of society and government, used the words — "the very mudsills of society." The term soon became an equivalent for the working-classes. During the Civil War, aristocratic Southerners often referred to the inhabitants of the manufacturing cities of the North as "Northern Mudsills."

586. A name applied to Confederate currency from its color, just as our paper money is called "greenbacks."

587. In 1798, Feb. 15, a fight with a cane and fire-tongs between Matthew Lyon, an Irish Democrat from Vermont, and Roger Griswold, a Federalist of Connecticut, on account of personal and party reflections. On Jan. 30, Lyon had spit at Griswold. Both the motion to dismiss them from Congress, and the one to censure them, were defeated.

588. The Erie Canal, derisively so called. DeWitt

Clinton, Governor of New York, was the inaugurator of the Canal policy. The first excavation was made July 4, 1817, and it was opened in 1825.

589. In 1784, North Carolina ceded her western lands to the United States. The people of East Tennessee were piqued at the action, saying that no provision had been made for them for defense or justice. With the co-operation of some of the people of southwestern Virginia, they set up for themselves an independent State and named it "Frankland." Soon, however, there was civil strife among themselves, so that, when North Carolina, in 1788, sternly interfered and offered pardon to all offenders, all went quietly back to the old state of affairs. North Carolina annulled the act of cession immediately, when the inhabitants of the ceded region began to act; but they took no notice of it then.

590. A secret organization in some of the Southern States, at first political, but soon laying aside politics and becoming a terror to the neighborhood, resorting to murder to carry out their purposes,—punishment of offenders of all kinds and revenge on opponents and enemies.

591. A political party which arose soon after the Civil War, the "Greenback Party," also called "Inflationists," supporting greenbacks or paper money, and opposed to the resumption of specie payment.

592. A religious sect once existing at several places in Massachusetts, believing "that what man lost in the fall is now beginning to be restored; and that the germ now confined to their own small number is yet to bud and flourish until it covers the earth."

593. The "Union Party," believing in "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," who put up John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

594. The leader of a company of "buccaneers," holding possession of Amelia Island and blockading St.

Augustine, in 1817, under the commission to liberate Florida from Spanish rule. He had a confederate named Aury at Galveston; but these stations soon became great smuggling depots and were broken up by United States troops.

595. An organization of army officers, formed a few months before the disbanding of the patriot army, June, 1783, at Newburg, New York, at the suggestion of General Knox. The chief object of the "Society of the Cincinnati" was to promote the friendship and union of the officers. Washington was the first president-general, Knox the first secretary-general. State societies were also formed. It met at first with much jealous opposition from the earnest republicans of the day. To perpetuate the union, the eldest masculine descendant of an original member was entitled to wear the order.

596. Associates in a schism among the Quakers of Pennsylvania, which was started by George Keith, a Scotch Friend, champion against Cotton Mather and the Boston ministers, and master of the Friends' school at Philadelphia. "He pressed the doctrine of non-resistance to its logical conclusion that this principle was not consistent with the exercise of political authority." He finally was fined by the Quaker magistrates for "insolence."

597. Rebecca Motte, of South Carolina, who furnished Lee with a bow and arrows, by means of which he might set her mansion on fire for the purpose of driving out the British.

Elizabeth Steele, of North Carolina, who, after feeding and warming General Greene, presented him with several bags of specie, the earnings of many years' toil.

Mrs. Murray, who detained General Howe by a pressing invitation to stop and rest when he had landed in New York and was in hot pursuit of the American officers. She told him the American leaders were beyond pursuit, when, in reality, they were only ten minutes ahead.

Lydia Durrah, who lay at the door of Howe's headquarters in Philadelphia, and listened to the plans for attacking Washington at White Marsh. In the morning she obtained permission to go to the mill, and then hastened away and warned Washington.

Mary Pitcher, who, at the battle of Monmouth, when she saw her husband fall dead at the side of his cannon, rushed to his place and performed his duty.

The country-woman of the South, who watched the approach of Tarleton, from the edge of a wood, and then spurred her horse along a byway and apprised Sumter of the fact. The result was a defeat of Sumter at Blackstock Hill, in 1780.

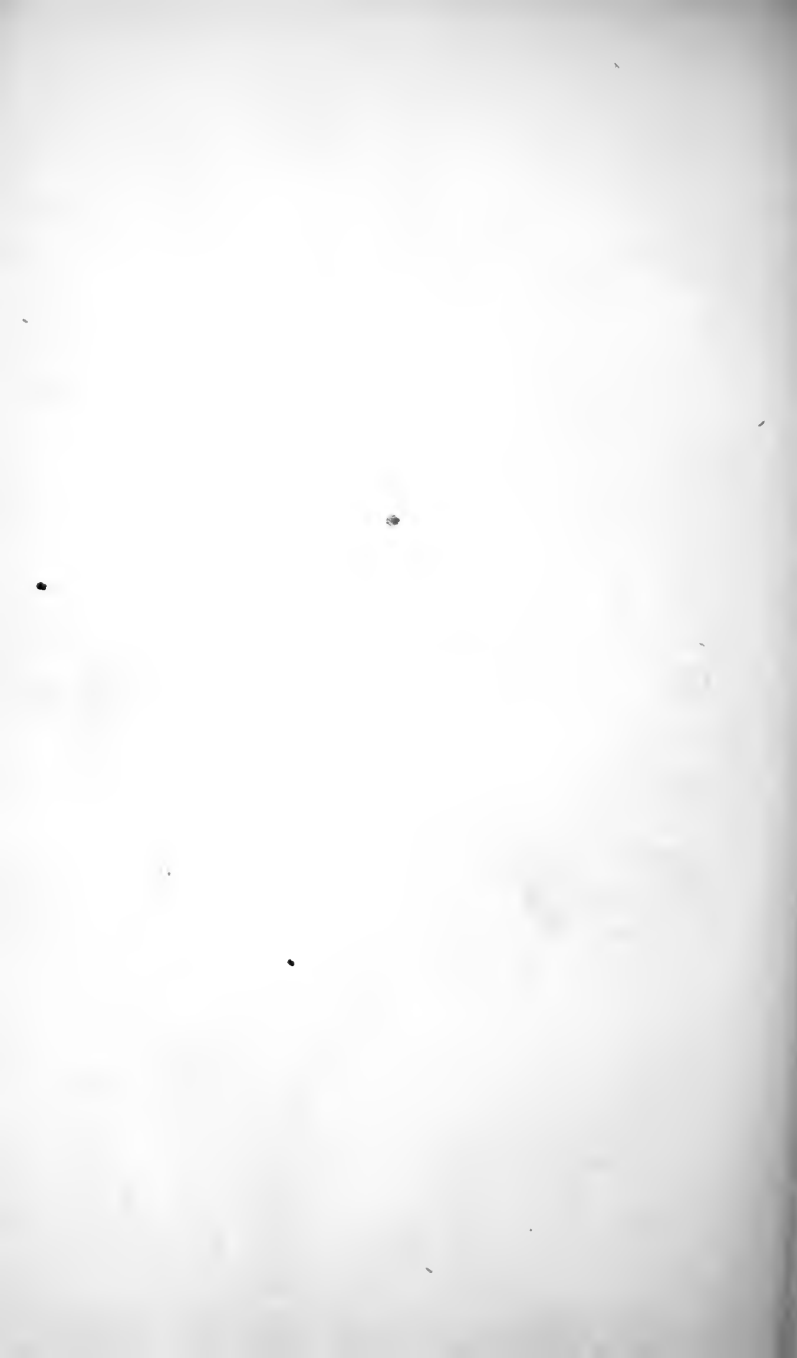
598. The first white child born in New England. His birth was on board the *Mayflower*, while the ship which brought the Pilgrims lay in Cape Cod Bay. His father was William White, who died during their first year's hardships. Edward Winslow's wife died also about the same time, and in two months Mrs. White became Mrs. Winslow, the first white bride of New England.

599. Even before Flavio Gioia introduced the use of the magnetic needle into maritime Europe, some unlucky vessel may have been driven across the Atlantic and stranded upon strange shores; or some Phœnician navigator, who understood "night-sailing," may have boldly turned his ship's head to the west, after passing the Pillars of Hercules, in search of new fields of adventure and traffic; or some of the fearless navigators who steered into the Sea of Darkness in search of Antilia, or the Island of the Seven Bishops, may have landed for a night upon coasts which some supernatural power was supposed to guard from the intrusions of man. Or it may be that the lost tribes of Israel wandered through Asia to the northwest coast and were the progenitors of the North American Indians and the ancient Mexicans; that the Malays crossed the Polynesian Archipelago and invaded the Western Hemisphere

on the south ; that a vast army of Mongols came with their elephants, whose bones are left as a witness of their invasion from Brazil to Rhode Island ; that the apostle St. Thomas preached Christianity in Peru ; or that St. Patrick sent Irish missionaries to the Isles of America. All these theories have or have had their advocates.— *Bryant's Popular History of the United States*, Vol. I.

600. General Charles Lee. He also asked not to be buried within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting-house, since he had “ kept so much bad company in life, that he did not wish to continue the connection when dead.”

HISTORICAL CONUNDRUMS



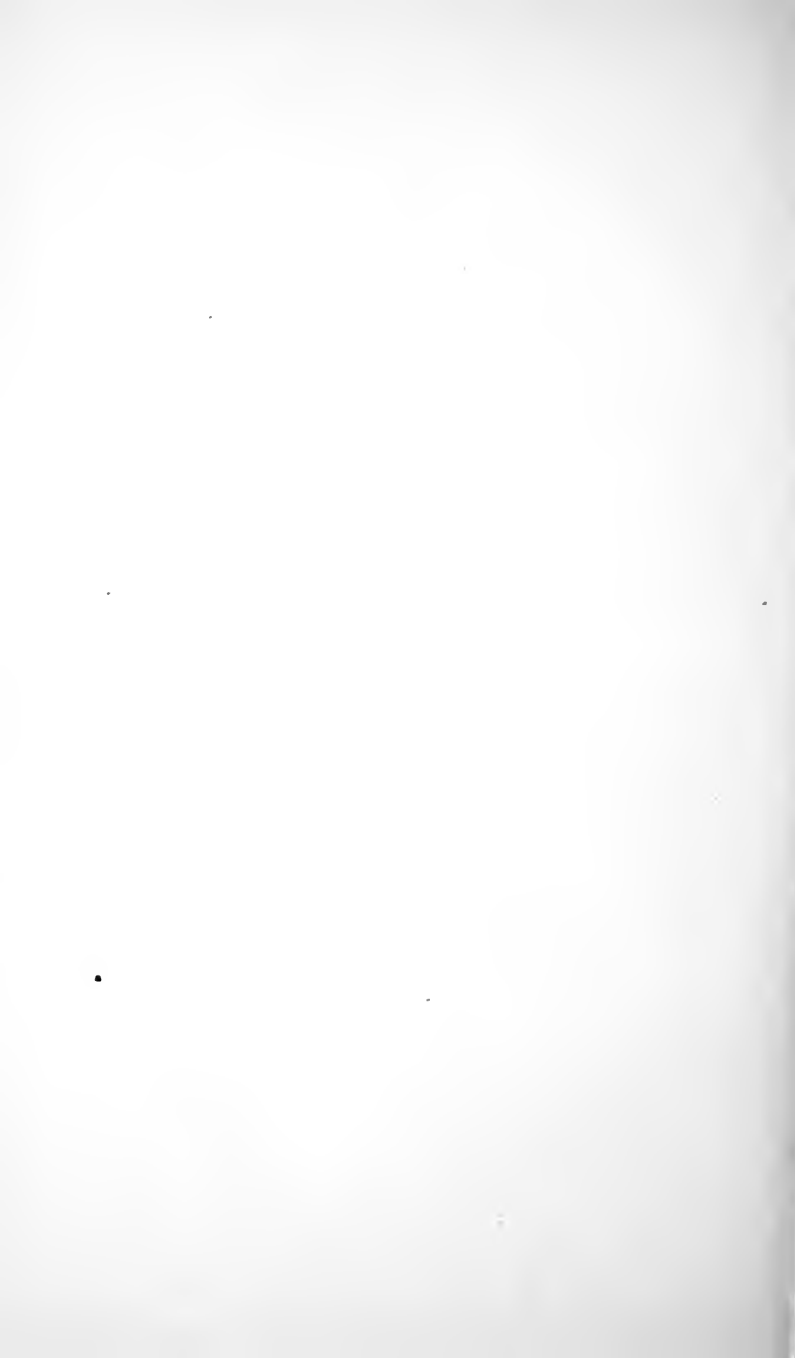
HISTORICAL CONUNDRUMS

1. "Coon" he was, but still the traitor
Showed himself by far the greater.
2. An artist, a sketcher, in battle's affray,
He had on his head a white kerchief all day.
3. He sat on his saddle, but not on his horse,
Calmly directing the battle's course,
Smoking, but fatally wounded.
4. Beloved in the wilds, a physician he roamed,
And went up to the Notch, the gateway of the
doomed.
5. A warrior, the first who held command,
He preserved the peace with his little band.
6. He held the rebel leader fast,
Found in a woman's clothes at last.
7. Elected, but not to the office he served,
A word was coined when his policy swerved.
8. "At a fencing match of tongues adept,"
A preaching woman into exile swept.
9. He heard it talked in the dreamy air,
He read the signs in the leaves with care,
That he with his followers six should set
His brothers in bondage at liberty yet ;
But when he crept from his hiding-place,
A gun was pointed at his face.
10. He fitted a ship at his own expense
And came over the sea for our country's defense.
11. Those two were the first, but it is unknown
Whose foot was the first to touch the stone.
12. Three statesmen great — two were together born
And two thus died — our country did adorn.
13. He was the founder of "Tremont,"
His son drew fame from another font.

14. The prophet of a religious band,
Who found "Out West" the promised land.
15. Born where the sea and the Indies meet,
"He touched the corpse and it sprung to its feet."
16. In Mexico, beneath his sway;
At election,—just the other way.
17. A man, a mantle, a miry spot,
A queen, some smoke, and who knows what not.
18. Five feet six by six feet five—
Can such a Dutchman keep alive?
19. Father, grandson; father, son;
No dynasty has yet begun.
20. A princess, a planter, a wedding, and then,
After her death, the boast of great men.
21. Buried once—two times they say,
His monument flows on for aye.
22. Though much opposed, he dug his "ditch,"
And otherwise the State made rich.
23. In Scotland born, in France he died,
In ours and Russia's navy tried.
24. If he had failed, death would have been his fate;
But he succeeded and his fame was great.
25. A man of the sunny land I see,
Had he not lived, where should we be?

-
1. A boy's name and a lake.
 2. A kind of fish and a piece of land fenced in.
 3. A nickname for John and a male relation.
 4. A side-glance and a village.
 5. A kind of grain, and something made of stones,
and a verb.
 6. A writing-instrument.
 7. The completion of anything, a pronoun, and a
kind of bed.
 8. The first is done to the second, which is a kind
of bed.
 9. A body of water and a dressing for a wound
placed on.

10. A false level tract of land.
11. Not a duck.
12. A kind of nail and a place to cross a river.
13. As all mankind is said to be.
14. A quiet mountain.
15. One thousand and a musical instrument.
16. An exclamation and two words contracted into one syllable.
17. Find the sum of money given to the poor.
18. A door-keeper of a lodge.
19. Something worn on the head by women.
20. Not a short road.
21. Neither when, nor where, nor why.
22. A worker in iron.
23. A heavy weight with nothing deducted.
24. One hundred departing from the country.
25. Five hundred a five is.



ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS

1. At Ridgefield, Arnold attempted to check Tryon on his Connecticut raid, in 1777. There a horse was shot under him, and while he was struggling to release himself from the stirrups, a tory from New Fairfield, named Coon, advanced and called to him, "Surrender!" "Not yet," was Arnold's reply as he extricated himself, drew a pistol, shot the tory, and sprang into the woods amid a storm of bullets.

2. Colonel Trumbull. In Sullivan's skirmishes with the British in Rhode Island, he wore a white handkerchief tied around his head all day, the wind having blown off his hat in the morning at a time when it was not safe to dismount for it.

3. Herkimer was sent to relieve Fort Stanwix, besieged by St. Leger. He fell into an ambuscade, his horse was shot under him, and he himself was fatally wounded. Seated on his saddle at the foot of a tree overlooking the battlefield, he continued to give orders while he calmly smoked his pipe.

4. Richard Vines. The gateway is Crawford Notch, at the head of Saco River, through which so many were led into Canadian captivity.

5. Miles Standish, first military officer of a colonial army.

6. Andrew Bee, first man to lay hands on Jefferson Davis and demand his surrender.

7. Tyler,—Tylerize.

8. Anne Hutchinson.

9. Nat Turner, leader of Southampton slave insurrection, 1831.

10. La Fayette.

11. John Alden and Mary Chilton.

12. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

13. Governor Winthrop; Boston was called "Tremont," from its three hills (trois monts) then existing. John Winthrop, son of the governor, founded Saybrook.

14. Brigham Young.

15. Alexander Hamilton, born on the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. Webster said of him: "He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprung upon its feet."

16. Franklin Pierce served under Scott in the Mexican War and beat him in the Presidential election.

17. Raleigh,—Queen Elizabeth.

18. Peter Minuits, noted for having a circumference greater than the length of his body.

19. The two Harrisons and two Adamses,—Presidents of the United States.

20. Pocahontas.

21. De Soto.

22. DeWitt Clinton.

23. John Paul Jones.

24. Washington.

25. Columbus.

1. Franklin.

2. Garfield.

3. Jackson.

4. Oglethorpe.

5. Cornwallis.

6. Penn.

7. Endicott.

8. Prescott.

9. Clinton.

10. Champlain.

11. Drake.

12. Bradford.

13. Clayborne.

14. Montcalm.

15. Morgan.

16. Otis.

17. Adams.

18. Tyler.

19. Hood.

20. Longstreet.

21. Howe.

22. Smith.

23. Fulton.

24. Cleveland.

25. Davis.

HISTORICAL EXPRESSIONS

HISTORICAL EXPRESSIONS.

(GIVE AUTHOR AND CIRCUMSTANCE
CONNECTED WITH EACH.)

1. "Put Watts into them; boys."
2. "He has ascended into the skies a little while and will soon be back."
3. "Why, these princes coolly divide the New World between them! I should like to see that article of Adam's will which gives them America!"
4. "I do this, not as to Frenchmen, but as to Lutherans."
5. "Souls! Damn your souls! Make tobacco!"
6. "I do not this as unto Spaniards, nor as unto Maranes, but as unto traitors, robbers, and murderers."
7. "Tearing God to pieces."
8. "Whom can we trust now?"
9. "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation."
10. "They planted by your care! No, your oppression planted them in America."
11. "The gentleman tells us America is obstinate, America is almost in open rebellion. Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people, so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest."

12. "There is not a man in my company that is afraid."

13. "You march to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle;' you will come back to 'Chevy Chase.'"

14. "Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes."

15. "God made me the messenger of the new heaven and the new earth of which He spoke in the Apocalypse by St. John, after having spoken of it by the mouth of Isaiah; and He showed me the spot where to find it."

16. "He has given us to suck the abundance of the seas and of the treasures hid in the sands."

17. "If I am interrupted again, I will make the sun shine through you."

18. "We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon shall shine."

19. "Dear friends, my love salutes you all."

20. "Where is the Indians' land! The English claim all on one side of the river, the French all on the other. Where does our land lie?"

21. "It is high time when Colonel Buckskin will teach an English officer how to fight."

22. "The Indians may frighten Continental troops, but they can make no impression on the King's regulars."

23. "Now, God be praised, I die happy."

24. "So much the better. I shall not see the surrender of Quebec."

25. "I would rather be the author of 'The Elegy in a Country Church-yard,' than take Quebec to-morrow."

26. "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing-presses here; and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years."

27. "To my dying day will I oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other."

28. "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.—may profit by their examples. If this be treason, make the most of it."

29. "Well, boys, you've had a fine night for your Indian caper; but, mind, you've got to pay the fiddler yet."—"Oh, never mind, never mind, squire! Just come out here, if you please, and we'll settle the bill in two minutes."

30. "Always catch a man before you hang him."

31. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

32. "I am not fit for the company of officers; I am only a sergeant."

33. "I regret only that I have but one life to give to my country."

34. "To arms, general! Washington has out-generaled us!"

35. "Howe has not taken Philadelphia so much as Philadelphia has taken Howe."

36. "You have made a bold push, colonel."—"We have done the best we could."

37. "Try me."

38. "There are the redcoats. They must be beat, or Molly Stark is a widow."

39. "I am not worth purchasing; but such as I am the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."

40. "I have not yet begun to fight."

41. "Beware your Northern laurels do not turn to Southern willows."

42. "Ah, colonel, you bear evidence that he can make his mark."—"Had you looked behind you at Cowpens, you might have had that pleasure."

43. "O God! it is all over."

44. "My eyes have grown dim in the service of my country, but I have never yet doubted her justice."

45. "We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow."

46. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

47. "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives."

48. "Remember the Raisin!"

49. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours: Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

50. "If his soul were turned inside out, not a spot would be found on it."

51. "Here's to George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still,—and they stood still."

52. "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

53. "There's Jackson, standing like a stone wall."

54. "Until the regiment is mustered out of service."

55. "We will hold the town till we starve."

56. "If Hood will go there, I will give him rations to go with."

57. "Pooh! they can't hit an elephant at this distance."

58. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

59. "If a crow wants to fly down the Shenandoah, he must carry his provisions with him."

60. "Turn, boys, turn; we're going back."

61. "This is a sharp medicine, but a sound cure for all diseases."

62. "It was God Almighty calling the House to order."

63. "*Sic semper tyrannis.*"

64. "He who would not work might not eat."

65. "This law will be resisted to blood and to death."

66. "On to Richmond."

67. "The rebels were shelled at Pea Ridge."

68. "He has taken more lives in that naked country than I did for the murder of my father."

69. "Nothing groveling, low, or meanly selfish came near his head or his heart."

70. "I always talk better when I *lie*."
71. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman."
72. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
73. "I would rather be right than be President."
74. "General Taylor never surrenders."
75. "I'll try, sir."
76. "To the victor belong the spoils."
77. "Past two o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken."
78. "We shall not violate the laws of neutrality, nor need we act under dictation of European powers. We shall not see Cuba pass from Spain with indifference."
79. "Now my heart breaks; I am ready to die."
80. "A little chimney is soon fired: so was the Plymouth captain, a man of very small stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper."
81. "It would have been happy if they would have converted some before they had killed any."
82. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
83. "The man who was called Jesus, and the woman who was called Ann, are verily the two great pillars of the Church."
84. "Give me liberty, or give me death."
85. "Ah, my dear fellow, I know you are always good at covering a retreat."
86. "The British Ministry can read that name without spectacles; let them double their reward."
87. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."
88. "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go."
89. "The principles of the government, I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."
90. "Fain would I rise, but fear to fall."—"If thy heart fails thee, rise not at all."
91. "Nobody's hurt."
92. "You are just the man I was looking for."
93. "When God speaks, let man hold his peace."

- 94. "Do you think I am on a bed of roses?"
- 95. "Don't give up the ship."
- 96. "I have no longer need of a sword, since I have no longer a country to defend."
- 97. "I will face the enemy."
- 98. "Here are all that are left."
- 99. "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion."
- 100. "Bury the leg that was wounded at Quebec and Saratoga, with military honors, and hang the rest of you."

KEY
TO
HISTORICAL EXPRESSIONS

KEY

TO

HISTORICAL EXPRESSIONS.

1. This exhortation was given during Clinton's invasion of New Jersey, June 23, 1780, by Rev. James Caldwell, chaplain of Dayton's militia, when they were in need of wadding for their guns and he distributed hymn-books among them to be used for that purpose. His wife had been shot a few days before.

2. Moscoso's answer when the cacique of Guachoya came, after De Soto's death, and asked, "What has been done with my brother and lord, the governor?"

3. Francis I. of France, after the return of Magellan's ships.

4. Menendez's inscription over Laudonnière's colonists, whom he had hanged to the trees.

5. Answer given by Seymour, Attorney-General of England, when Mr. Blair, first president of William and Mary College, pleaded before him for the establishment of the college, and begged him to remember that the Virginians, quite as much as other people, had souls to be saved.

6. Inscription placed by De Gourgues, when, in 1568, he avenged Menendez's massacre, over the Spaniards whom he hanged. "Maranes" was a term of contempt for Spaniards, meaning Moors.

7. Governor White's characterization respecting Ferdinando, admiral of Raleigh's fleet, in 1587, on account of his voluminous swearing.

8. Washington's remark to Lafayette and Knox when he received the papers disclosing Arnold's treason.

9. Washington and his officers, on the way to Yorktown, stopped at a Pennsylvania farmhouse for breakfast. Among the visitors admitted to his presence was a venerable old man, who gazed long at the great chief; then, raising eyes and hands to heaven, gave utterance to the quoted words from the Scriptures.

10. A part of Colonel Barré's speech on the Stamp Act, in defense of the colonies, while the Act was passing through Parliament, after Charles Townshend had spoken of the colonies as planted by the care of England.

11. Pitt's answer to George Grenville on the Stamp Act. These words especially endeared him to the Americans.

12. A remark that became a proverb, by Captain Davis of Acton, when the Lincoln minute-men volunteered to clear the Concord bridge, at the battle of Lexington and Concord.

13. A remark made by a Roxbury boy to the reinforcements under Lord Percy sent out to Concord during the battle.

14. The substance of an order given at Bunker Hill; of the Prussian order at the battle of the Prague; 1757; and of the order given when Prince Charles cut his way through the Austrian army on retiring from Jägerndorf.

15. A remark made by Columbus.

16. A part of the thanks given by Elder Brewster, over a meal of clams during the famine of 1623.

17. In 1693, Governor Fletcher came to Connecticut to read his commission, with the militia placed under his own command. Captain Wadsworth ordered the drums to be beaten: Fletcher commanded silence. A second time the drums were ordered to be beaten, and a second time came the command for silence. Im-

mediately Wadsworth a third time ordered them to be beaten, and then, turning to Fletcher, added this significant and effective threat.

18. The words of the Indians at Penn's treaty.

19. Penn's parting words on returning to England in 1684.

20. The query sent by the Indians to the Ohio Company, shortly before the French and Indian War.

21. Braddock's reply to Franklin's suggestions.

22. Braddock's reply to Washington's warnings.

23. Wolfe's dying words at Quebec.

24. Montcalm's words, after the battle on the Plains of Abraham, when told that he could not live longer than twelve hours.

25. Wolfe's words on the eve of the fatal battle.

26. Governor Berkeley of Virginia, on education.

27. James Otis, on Writs of Assistance.

28. Patrick Henry, on the Stamp Act, the latter part having been added after the cry of "Treason" had rung forth from different parts of the room.

29. Remark by Admiral Montague and reply by the "Boston Tea Party" on their way home.

30. The reply of Captain Whipple, who had conducted the burning of a British tax-collecting ship in Narragansett Bay, to a note sent him three years after by Sir James Wallace, as follows: "You, Abraham Whipple, on the seventeenth of June, 1772, burned His Majesty's vessel, the *Gaspe*, and I will hang you to the yard-arm."

31. Ethan Allen's reply to De la Place at Ticonderoga, when asked by the latter by what authority he demanded the surrender of the fort.

32. Sergeant Jasper to Governor Rutledge, when the latter offered him a lieutenant's commission after his daring feat at Fort Moultrie.

33. Last words of Nathan Hale.

34. Erskine's exclamation to Cornwallis, on hearing the "distant thunder" of Princeton. Cornwallis had expected to "catch the fox in the morning."

35. Franklin on the winter festivities of the British army in Philadelphia.

36. Remark by General Prescott to Colonel Barton, and reply, when the former was stepping ashore on the night of his capture, July 20, 1777.

37. Kosciusko's reply to Washington's question, "What can you do?" when the former presented himself to fight for American independence.

38. General Stark, at Bennington.

39. General Reed, to the English Commissioners attempting to bribe him to the British cause.

40. Captain Jones's reply when the *Serapis* hailed the *Bonhomme Richard*, asking if she had struck her colors.

41. A remark, seemingly prophetic of defeat, by Lee to Gates on his way south before the battle of Camden.

42. Two replies by Mrs. Jones to Tarleton, on remarks made concerning Colonel William A. Washington: the first, that he was very illiterate (Washington had wounded Tarleton in a personal encounter in the battle of Cowpens); and the second, that he wished to see him.

43. Exclamation of Lord North, Prime Minister of England, on hearing of Cornwallis's surrender.

44. Washington, as he rose, while wiping his spectacles, to address his officers during the difficulties concerning his refusal to become king.

45. Washington, on the jealousies existing between Congress and the States after the Revolution.

46. Charles C. Pinckney's reply to the demand of the French Directory for tribute.

47. Robert R. Livingstone's remark on rising from signing the purchase of Louisiana.

48. The war-cry of the Kentuckians after the massacre and barbarities of Frenchtown, 1813.

49. Perry's terse message to General Harrison, announcing his victory on Lake Erie.

50. Jefferson, of Monroe.

51. Franklin's toast at a small dinner-party representing three nationalities, after an Englishman and a Frenchman had respectively proposed the following toasts: "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gives light to all nations of the earth!"—"Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays move the tides of the world!"

52. Taylor's command, when Bragg's artillery came to the rescue at Buena Vista.

53. General Bee, while rallying his men at Bull Run. This was the origin of "Stonewall" Jackson.

54. Colonel George of the Second Minnesota, on being asked at Chickamauga how long he could hold his position.

55. Thomas, when Grant telegraphed him to hold Chattanooga fast.

56. Sherman, when Hood went to Tennessee, expecting Sherman would follow him and thus be drawn away from the invasion of Georgia.

57. General Sedgwick at Spottsylvania, on seeing a man dodge a ball: at the same moment Sedgwick himself fell dead.

58. Grant's dispatch from Spottsylvania.

59. A remark made of Sheridan's devastation of the Shenandoah Valley, after driving off Early's army.

60. Sheridan at Cedar Creek, when he arrived from Winchester, "twenty miles away."

61. Sir Walter Raleigh, while feeling the edge of the axe with which he was to be beheaded.

62. Major William H. Martin, Representative from Texas, when, during a heated discussion in the House, in 1888, the national capitol was struck by lightning and he was asked what he thought of it.

63. Booth, as he leaped to the stage on assassinating Lincoln.

64. Smith's principle, when teaching the Jamestown colony to work.

65. John Ashe, Speaker of North Carolina Assembly, to Governor Tryon, on the Stamp Act.

66. A heading in a leading newspaper, before the Civil War. The cry was immediately echoed throughout the North.

67. The substance of a humorous comment expressed in several newspapers after the battle of Pea Ridge.

68. Charles II., on hearing of the severity with which Berkeley dealt with the participants in Bacon's Rebellion.

69. Daniel Webster, of Calhoun.

70. Madison, to some friends during his final illness.

71. The British doctrine during the difficulties preceding the War of 1812, in direct opposition to the American doctrine that a foreigner, by being naturalized, might become an American citizen.

72. Daniel Webster, in the Webster-Hayne debate.

73. Henry Clay, when told that he should not present his Compromise of 1832, as it would lessen his chances for the Presidency.

74. Mr. Crittenden, at Santa Anna's headquarters, when told that General Taylor should be protected if he would surrender.

75. Colonel Miller, when asked by General Brown if he could take the battery on the heights of Lundy's Lane.

76. William L. Marcy's maxim, displacing "rotation in office."

77. The watchman's cry in Philadelphia, on the night when the news of the surrender was received.

78. Edward Everett, on the attempted "Tripartite Treaty" of Taylor's administration.

79. King Philip, when his wife and son were made prisoners.

80. The historian Hubbard, of Miles Standish.

81. Rev. Mr. Robinson, when he heard that Miles

Standish and a few of his men had killed five Indians, among whom was the boastful Pecksuot.

82. George Washington Parke Curtis, grandson of Mrs. Washington, adopted son of General Washington, when speaking of Washington.

83. Declaration of the followers of Ann Lee, the founder in America of the sect called "Shakers."

84. Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, held in St. John's Church at Richmond, in March, 1775.

85. Baron Von Steuben to General Wayne at Yorktown, when they jumped into a ditch to avoid a bomb about to explode, and Wayne fell on the top of Von Steuben.

86. John Hancock, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, referring to the reward offered for the apprehension of himself and Samuel Adams.

87. A saying attributed to David Crockett.

88. These were among Washington's last words.

89. Among William Henry Harrison's last words.

90. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have written the first sentence on a window-pane. Queen Elizabeth, seeing it, and knowing Raleigh's aspirations, wrote the second underneath.

91. A remark said to have been made by Lincoln when he came in disguise to Washington for inauguration.

92. The words with which Manning interrupted the British officer whom he captured at Eutaw Springs, when the latter began to enumerate his titles: "I am Sir Henry Barry, deputy adjutant-general, captain in 52nd regiment —"

93. Rev. Benjamin Abbott, as he sat down in the middle of his sermon at Beekmanville, New York, when the building was struck by lightning.

94. Guatimozin, successor to Montezuma, while tortured by the Spaniards, to one of his captains tortured with him, when the latter cried out with anguish.

95. The dying words of Captain Lawrence, used

afterwards by Perry on the pennant of his flagship on Lake Erie.

96. Kosciusko, when Emperor Paul of Russia liberated him from prison and offered him his own sword.

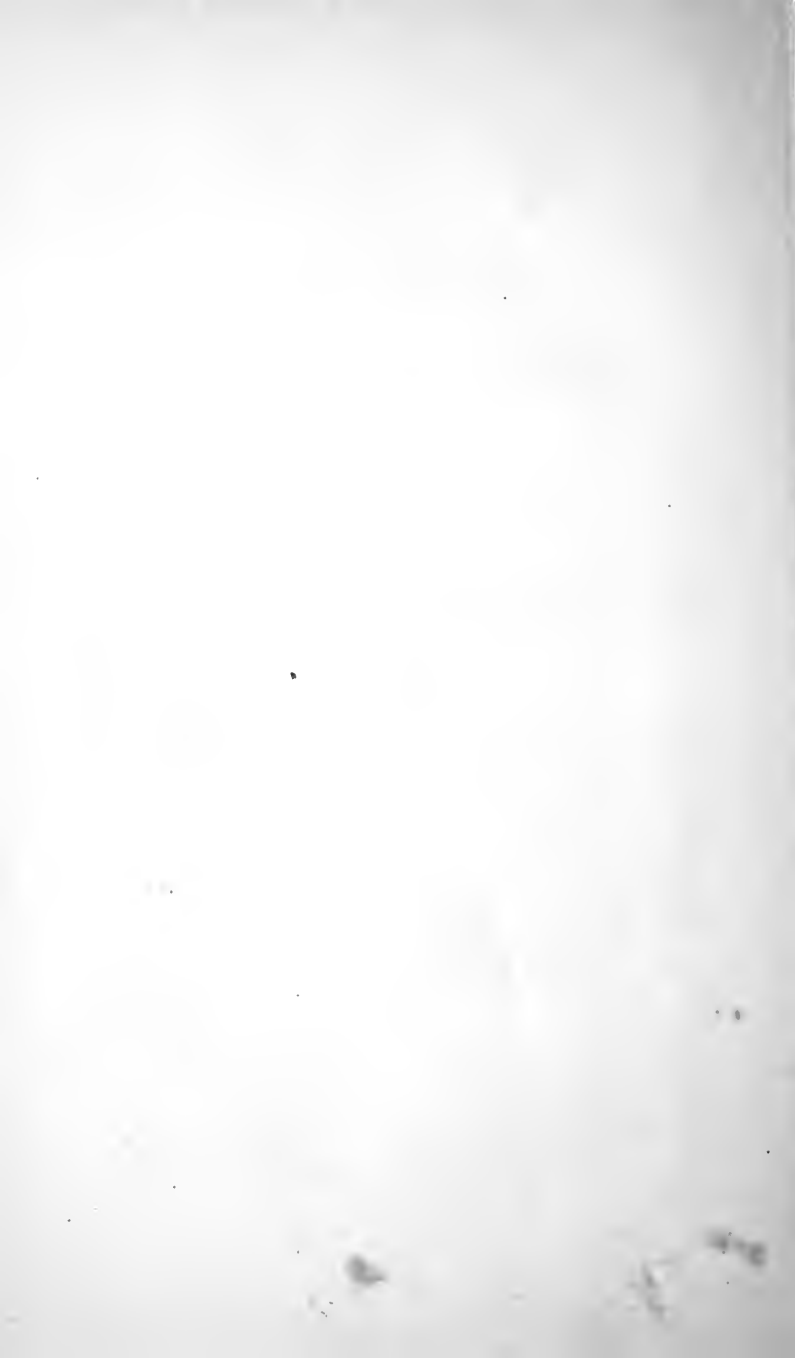
97. General Herkimer, at the battle of Oriskany, when urged to retire after receiving a mortal wound.

98. General Sheridan to Rosecrans, after his regiment's brave stand at Murfreesboro.

99. A remark made by Dr. Burchard, when he received Blaine in New York, during the Presidential canvass,—a slur on the opposition.

100. The answer given to Arnold after he had turned traitor, by an American prisoner when the latter was asked by Arnold what his countrymen would do with him if they should catch him.

POPULAR NAMES
OF
HISTORICAL PERSONS



POPULAR NAMES

OF

HISTORICAL PERSONS

1. "Great Pacificator." Henry Clay.
2. "Poor Richard." Benjamin Franklin.
3. "Old Man Eloquent." John Quincy Adams.
4. "Great Admiral." John Cabot.
5. "Father of New France." Samuel Champlain.
6. "Indian Apostle." John Eliot.
7. "Great Commoner." William Pitt.
8. "Old Put." Israel Putnam.
9. "South Carolina Game-Cock." Thomas Sumter.
10. "Light Horse Harry." Henry Lee.
11. "Swamp Fox." Francis Marion.
12. "Bayard of the South." Francis Marion.
13. "Mad Anthony." Anthony Wayne.
14. "Major Molly." Mary (or Molly) Pitcher.
15. "Brother Jonathan." United States.
16. "John Bull." England.
17. "Uncle Sam." United States.
18. "Sage of Monticello." Thomas Jefferson.
19. "Old Hickory." Andrew Jackson.
20. "Mill-boy of the Slashes." Henry Clay.
21. "Long Knife." Andrew Jackson, among the
Creek Indians.
22. "Sage of Kinderhook." Martin Van Buren.
23. "Rough and Ready." Zachary Taylor.
24. "Fighting Joe." Joseph Hooker.
25. "Rock of Chickamauga." George H. Thomas.
26. "Father of his Country." George Washington.
27. "Little Giant." Stephen A. Douglas.

28. "Political Meteor of Congress." John Randolph of Roanoke.
29. "Apollo Belvedere of Presidents." Chester A. Arthur.
30. "Legion Harry." Henry Lee.
31. "Honest Abe." Abraham Lincoln.
32. "Rail-Splitter." Abraham Lincoln.
33. "Lady Rebecca." Pocahontas. (This was rather the title she received at baptism.)
34. "Uncle Robert." Robert E. Lee.
35. "Sledge of Nashville." George H. Thomas.
36. "American Palladium." Charles Lee.
37. "American Fabius." George Washington.
38. "Cincinnatus of the West." George Washington.
39. "Plumed Knight." James G. Blaine.
40. "Veto President." Grover Cleveland.
41. "Pathfinder of the Rockies." John C. Fremont.
42. "Bachelor President." James Buchanan. (Cleveland also was a bachelor-president until his marriage while holding the office.)
43. "Great Expositor." Thomas Jefferson.
44. "Sage of Deerfield." Horatio Seymour.
45. "Sage of Greystone." Samuel J. Tilden.
46. "Blind Man Eloquent." William H. Milburn, blind chaplain of Congress.
47. "Arch-rebels." John Hancock and Samuel Adams.
48. "Sunset" Cox. Samuel S. Cox.
49. "Hero of New England." Miles Standish.
50. "Mother Ann." Ann Lee, founder of the Shakers.
51. "Boiling Water." Charles Lee, by the Indians.
52. "Hero of Fort Mifflin." Samuel Smith.
53. "Peter Parley." Samuel G. Goodrich.
54. "Lief the Lucky." Lief Ericson. (He had found Vinland and saved a shipwrecked Norse crew.)
55. "John Anderson." John André.

56. "Gustavus." Benedict Arnold. (These were the assumed names under which they carried on their correspondence with each other.)

57. "Pauper Pilot." Christopher Columbus.

58. "Christ-bearer." Christopher Columbus.

59. "Head of Iron." General Forbes.

60. "Havelock of America." O. O. Howard.

61. "Man of Destiny." Napoleon I.

62. "Old Tippecanoe." William H. Harrison.

63. "Old Roman." Allen G. Thurman.

64. "Stonewall" Jackson. T. J. Jackson.

65. "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. U. S. Grant.

66. "Virgin Queen." Elizabeth.

67. "Father of the Constitution." James Madison.

68. "Conqueror of Burgoyne." Horatio Gates.

69. "Conqueror of the Conquerors of Napoleon." Andrew Jackson.

70. "Onas." William Penn, by the Indians.

71. "Walter the Doubter." Wouter Van Twiller.

72. "William the Testy." Sir William Kiefts.

73. "Peter the Headstrong." Peter Stuyvesant.

74. "Old Howdy." William H. Martin.

75. "Little Mac." George B. McClellan.

76. "War Governor." Governor Andrews of Massachusetts.

77. "Father of the Telegraph." James D. Reid. (He personally handled the first President's message ever sent across the Alleghanies by wire.)

78. "General of Sharpshooters." General Berdan.

79. "Little Magician." Martin Van Buren.

80. "Paper King." John Law.

81. "Pennsylvania Farmer." John Dickinson.

82. "Peter Porcupine." William Cobbett.

83. "Wagon Boy." Thomas Corwin.

84. "Old Stars." General O. McK. Mitchell.

85. "Old Bullion." Thomas H. Benton.

86. "Good Queen Bess." Queen Elizabeth.

87. "Brandy Nan." Queen Anne.
88. "Doctor Squintum." George Whitefield.
89. "Farmer George." George III.
90. "Last Man." Charles I.
91. "Merry Monarch." Charles II.
92. "Gentle Shepherd." George Grenville. (Occasioned by William Pitt.)
93. "Learned Blacksmith." Elihu Burritt.
94. "Last of the Mohicans." Uncas. (So called by Cooper, though he was not literally the last one.)
95. "Little John" Clem. John Clem, an Ohio volunteer, twelve years old.
96. "The Prophet." Elkswatawa, brother of Tecumseh.
97. "Josiah I." Josiah Quincy.
98. "John Chinaman." The Chinese.
99. "John Company," "Mother Company." East India Company.
100. "Little Corporal," "Corporal Violet," "Daddy Violet," "The Other One." Napoleon I.

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